



LANCASTER, PA.

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# Eclipses for the year 1899.

There will be five Eclipses this year, three of the Sun and two of the Moon, namely:

The first is a partial eclipse of the Sun January 11th, at 6 o'clock 8 minutes in the evening; invisible here, visible in the western part of Oregon, in Alaska and in the Pacific Ocean and Japan.

The second is a partial eclipse of the Sun June 8th, at 1 o'clock 13 minutes in the morning; invisible here, visible at the North Pole, in the northern part of North America, Europe and Asia.

The third is a total eclipse of the Moon June 22d and 23d, invisible here, visible on the Eastern Hemisphere. Beginning of the eclipse in the eastern part of Asia, in the Pacific Ocean and western part of North America; ending in Asia, the eastern

part of Africa and in the middle and western Pacific Ocean.

The fourth is an Annular or ring-form Eclipse of the Sun December 2d, invisible in North America, visible in the southern part of South America, at the South Pole, in Australia and New Zealand.

The fifth is a partial eclipse of the Moon December 16. The beginning is visible generally in the eastern parts of North America, in Europe, Asia and Africa; the ending throughout North and South America, Europe and Africa. The beginning of the Earth's shadow on the Moon is at 6 o'clock 44 minutes in the evening; the middle at 8 o'clock 26 minutes; the end of the eclipse at 10 o'clock 3 minutes in the evening.

**Venus (♀) is the reigning Planet this year.**

## CARDINAL POINTS.

**Vernal Equinox**, entrance of the Sun into Aries, March 20th, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

**Summer Solstice**, entrance of the Sun into Cancer, June 21st, at 11 o'clock 9 min. in the morning.

**Autumnal Equinox**, entrance of the Sun into Libra, Sept. 23d, at 1 o'clock 11 min. in the morning.

**Winter Solstice**, entrance of the Sun into Capricorn, Dec. 21st, at 8 o'clock in the evening.

## Centennial Almanac for the year 1899.

The following is an extract from the "Centennial Almanac" for the year 1899.

**VENUS** is this year the reigning planet.

**Year in general.**—Is more humid than dry, all parts of the year taken together, also sultry and pretty warm.

**Spring.**—If the solar year drives the cold pretty far into the year, there will be a late spring, generally temperate and favorable to all kinds of grain. When the growing grain is large, the sheep may be driven in with safety, they may also be left run in the meadows longer than they are wont to be in other years.

**Summer.**—If the wetness in the spring does not continue so long, a warm sultry summer will follow, as it generally happens; but if there should be much rain in the spring a dry, hot summer will come, which however seldom is the case, and a good wine will grow; otherwise it is always to be apprehended that a great deal of hay and grain will rotton the field. If in the Venus year a dry summer happens, the grain will be thin; which will follow, if in February, March, April or May preceeding, an eclipse of the sun has taken place.

**Autumn.**—Is generally in the beginning warm and pleasant, but does not long continue so, therefore all diligence must be used that the vineyards be covered and the winter grain be sown in time, for in the end of November it generally grows cold, the earth becomes closed by frost and snow, and does not open again before Christmas.

**Winter.**—Is moderate, in the beginning dry, afterwards, particularly from the 12th of February until its end, quite humid, has very heavy falls of rain, which will cause great damage to houses, men and cattle.

**Cultivation of Summer Grain.**—When the spring is too wet, so that it rains almost daily, it must be seen to that

the grain be put into the ground timely, for a dry, hot summer will follow, when there will be no rain for several weeks; but if the spring be not excessively wet, a warm and humid summer will follow; otherwise the summer will be hot and dry, and all kinds of spring grain will remain very much behind; but if the spring be humid, (as is generally the case) all kinds of spring grain will succeed well; but much depends upon bringing it in without damage. If it should be seen in the spring, that it rains almost daily, the seeds of leguminous plants should be sown on lean soil, otherwise they will shoot out and rot. If the summer should be dry, there will not be much good at the flax and hemp.

**Cultivation of Winter Grain.**—The Venus year may turn out as it will, rye and wheat will yield but little more than straw, and will seldom succeed well, except the fresh grain be cut off in the spring.

**Autumn Seeding.**—Seeding should be done timely, on account of the approaching early winter. On account of the heavy rains and succeeding unfavorable weather, the seed should be sown as early as possible.

**Fruit.**—If the spring should be very wet, there will be very little of any kind of fruit; but if it should be ordinarily temperate, there will be an abundance of apples, prunes, cherries, but not many pears, and but few acorns.

**Grape Culture.**—A full autumn may be expected, but the grape rots more under this planet than under any other. The grape is not in danger from the frost, and an excellent wine will be produced.

**Hops.**—Will grow well and be pretty abundant.

**Tempests and Thundergusts.**—In this year numerous and almost daily thunderstorms will occur, and here and there sudden and violent showers of rain.



# AGRICULTURAL ALMANAC.

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

1899,

*Being the third after Leap Year, and until the 4th  
of July, the 123d of American Independence.*

**Arranged after the System of the German Calendars.**

## CONTAINING

The rising, setting, and eclipses of the Sun and Moon; the phases and places of the Moon  
the aspects of the planets, the rising, setting and southing of the most conspicuous  
planets and fixed stars, the equation of time, and the time of high water  
at Philadelphia; with a variety of useful and entertaining  
matter, official list of Courts of Quarter Sessions, &c.

*Carefully calculated for the Meridian of Pennsylvania and the adjoining States.*



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Printed and sold by JOHN BAER'S SONS, No. 15 North Queen street, east side,  
where German Almanacs may also be had.



# Moveable Feasts and Chronological Cycles.

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Septuagesima Sunday, January 29  
 Sexagesima Sunday, February 5.  
 Quinquagesima Sunday, February 12.  
 Shrove Tuesday, February 14.  
 Ash Wednesday, or first day of Lent, February 15  
 Quadragesima Sunday, February 19.  
 Mid Lent Sunday, March 12.  
 Palm Sunday, March 26.  
 Maundy Thursday, March 30.  
 Good Friday, March 31.  
 Easter Sunday, April 2.  
 Low Sunday, April 9.  
 Rogation Sunday, May 7.  
 Ascension Day, May 11.  
 Whit Sunday, May 21.  
 Trinity Sunday, May 28.  
 Decoration Day, May 30.  
 Corpus Christi, June 1.

Thanksgiving Day, November 25.  
 First Sunday in Advent, December 3.  
 Sundays after Trinity are 26 this year.  
 Christmas, December 25.

## QUATEMBER OR EMBER DAYS.





1st. On the 22d of February.  
 2d On the 24th of May.  
 3d. On the 20th of September.  
 4th. On the 20th of December.





## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.





Dominical Letter.....	A.
Lunar Cycle, or Golden Number.....	19
Epacts.....	18
Solar Cycle.....	4
Roman Indiction.....	12
Julian Period.....	6612

The chronology of the Jews for the year 5660 commences on the 4th of September 1899.  
 The chronology of the Mahomedans for the year 1317 commences on the 12th of May 1899.





## CHARACTERS OF THE CONSTELLATIONS.







 Aries, the Ram.  
 Taurus, the Bull.  
 Gemini, the Twins.  
 Cancer, the Crab.

 Leo, the Lion.  
 Virgo, the Virgin.  
 Libra, the Balance.  
 Scorpio, the Scorpion.











 Sagitarius, the Bowman.  
 Capricornus, the Goat.  
 Aquarius, the Butler.  
 Pisces, the Fishes.






## ASTRONOMICAL CHARACTERS EXPLAINED:

 New Moon.  
 First quarter, or Moon in general.  
 Full Moon.  
 Last quarter, or Moon in general.

 Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head.  
 Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail.  
 Moon's Ascension.  
 Moon's Descension.  
 Moon in apogee, furthest from the earth.  
 Moon in perigee, nearest to the earth.

## PLANETS AND ASPECTS.

 Sun,  
 Mercury,  
 Venus,  
 Neptune,  
 Earth,  
 Mars,  
 Jupiter,  
 Saturn,  
 Hershel.  
 Moon,

 Conjunction, or planets in the same longitude.  
 Sextile, when they are 60 degrees apart.  
 Quartile, when they are 90 degrees distant.  
 Trine, when they are 120 degrees distant.  
 Opposition, when they are 180 degrees distant.

NOTE TO THE READER.—The calculation of this Almanac is made to solar or apparent time, to which add the equation when the sun is slow, and subtract when fast, for the mean or clock time.—Calculated originally by WILL. R. IBACH, successor to LAWRENCE J. IBACH.—All Almanacs without the Calculator's name are suspicious.

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# AGRICULTURAL.

## The Cultivation of the Chestnut.

### DESCRIPTION OF AN ORCHARD.

The cultivation of the chestnut as an edible nut is a comparatively recent idea, and so unusual in this country that the business is not overdone. In recent notes on the subject William A. Buckhout, botanist of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station, says the supply is hardly equal to the demand, and much of the land of this State not useful for other purposes is favorable to the industry. The chestnut is native in the eastern part of the United States, particularly in the higher and drier soils of the mountainous districts. It succeeds but poorly in limestone land, but in gravelly soils, such as are common and extensive in hilly country, it grows luxuriously. The nut, when used for planting, should not be allowed to dry out, and should be put in the ground in the fall or spring, preferably the former. The fruiting of the tree does not ordinarily occur until the tree is at least ten or twelve years old, and when they are crowded not until much later.

Our native chestnut is but little variable in any respect, and has given us scarcely any varieties; but the European chestnut has not only a marked natural peculiarity in the greater size of its nuts, but has given rise to varieties which are much superior to the wild type, and are highly valued by cultivators. Over thirty have been named, and the common species is said to be but little used except as stock upon which to work the others. The varieties in most frequent cultivation are esteemed for the superior quality of their fruit more than for any other reason. The trees do not grow so large as the American, and come into bearing more quickly. Within the past few years species from Japan have been introduced into the United States, but unfortunately they do not appear to be entirely hardy on their own roots, except in the South and some favored districts in the Middle States. They are quite dwarf in habit, producing nuts larger than the European, and begin to fruit when but four or five years old.

These two characteristics of small size and early fruitfulness give them special value, and if they can be worked upon stocks of the American species we can secure trees which will bear earlier and produce larger nuts than our native species. The foreign nuts, despite their large size, lack sweetness, and the skin is quite bitter and astringent,

but this is easily removed, and boiling makes the meat more palatable.

Along the west side of the Susquehanna river, in York county, opposite Marietta, runs a low, rough mountain ridge of quartz rock, which is the hardest and least easily disintegrated of all rock materials. Soil can scarcely be said to exist; nevertheless, there has been a quite liberal tree growth here, with chestnut as the dominant growth, and so crowded that the trees never amounted to anything as nut producers. Mr. Engle, the owner of a portion of this land, received from William L. Schaeffer, of Philadelphia, about sixteen years ago grafts of a variety of chestnut called the "Great American," since it was thought to be a large fruited form of the native American species. These grafts were set in trees growing in his yard, and have now made beautiful, low, round-headed specimens, strikingly like the apple tree in general appearance. They grew rapidly and bore almost every year. This suggested the idea of grafting on the young sprouts on the hillside, the process not differing materially from that employed in the propagation of apple and other familiar fruits.

About twenty-five acres have been worked over—a few acres each year—three fourths of which are now in moderate bearing. With the third year bearing becomes quite common, and from that on regularly increased crops are the rule. Indeed the trees are apt to set more fruit than they can carry and mature. Mr. Engle's practice is to thin them as soon as the burrs are sufficiently formed to foreshadow the probable crop. The nuts are three or four times as large as the native species and are all of one variety, now called the "Paragon," since it is not a pure native American, as was at first thought. They hold in the burr even after they are fully ripe, and the burr has opened wide, a great advantage in gathering.

It goes without saying that chestnuts are salable, while the market has never been overstocked. Indeed the market is quickly sold out in spite of the fact that the nuts are not by any means perishable.

—When a chimney catches fire throw salt upon the fire below, shut off all the drafts possible (a piece of old wet carpet held before the grate is an excellent thing to use in shutting off the draught), and the fire will slowly go out of itself.



# JANUARY, 1st Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises. h. m.	SUN sets. h. m.	style
1] <i>New Year.</i>		Luke. 2.		Days' length 9 hours 14 min.						
Sunday	1 <i>New Year</i>	5	9 13		3 52	♀ rises 4 26		4 7 23	4 37 20	
Monday	2 Abel, Seth	6	10 18		4 34	♂ rises 6 21		4 7 23	4 37 21	
Tuesday	3 Enoch	7	11 20		5 17	♂ rises 3 36		5 7 23	4 37 22	
Wednesd	4 Methusalem	7	morn.		6 2	4. ♂ ♀ H. Algol south 8 2		5 7 22	4 38 23	
Thursday	5 Simon	8	12 25		6 50	♀ gr. brilliancy		6 7 22	4 38 24	
Friday	6 <i>Epiphany</i>	9	1 33		7 43	♂ ♀ ♀ rises 2		6 7 21	4 39 25	
Saturday	7 Isidor	9	2 49		8 42	♀ in Perihelion		6 7 21	4 39 26	
2] <i>1st Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		Luke 2.		Days' length 9 hours 20 min.						
Sunday	8 Erhard	10	4 0		9 44	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ris 4 13		7 7 20	4 40 27	
Monday	9 Julian	11	5 10		10 49	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ rises 5 15		7 7 20	4 40 28	
Tuesday	10 <i>Paul, Herm.</i>	12	6 11		11 53	♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ Capella south 9 48		8 7 19	4 41 29	
Wednesd	11 Hyginus	12	sets		evening 52	11 in gr. dis. per. west		8 7 19	4 41 30	
Thursday	12 Rinehold	1	6 10		12 54	7* south 8 6		9 7 18	4 42 31	
Friday	13 Hilary	2	7 25		6 1 51	♂ rises 5 14		9 7 17	4 43 J.	
Saturday	14 Felix	3	8 43		19 2 44	♀ rises 1 33		9 7 17	4 43 2	
3] <i>2d Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		John 2.		Days' length 9 hours 28 min.						
Sunday	15 Maurice	3	9 53		2 3 34	♀ rises 4 7		10 7 16	4 44 3	
Monday	16 Marcellus	4	10 5		4 23	♂ rises 4 50		10 7 15	4 45 4	
Tuesday	17 <i>Anthony Franklin born</i>	5	morn.		26 5 11	Orion south 9 53		10 7 14	4 46 5	
Wednesd	18 Prisca	6	12 12		5 59	18. ♂ ♀ ♀ Regulus sets 7 14		11 7 13	4 47 6	
Thursday	19 Sarah	7	1 14		6 48	♂ south 12 9		11 7 12	4 48 7	
Friday	20 F. Sebastian	8	2 17		7 38	♀ ris. 1 6 Cent.		11 7 12	4 49 8	
Saturday	21 Agnes	8	3 2		16 8 28	Procyon so. 11 16		12 7 11	4 49 9	
4] <i>3d Sunday after Epiphany.</i>		Matth. 8.		Days' length 9 hours 40 min.						
Sunday	22 Vincent	9	3 47		2 9 19	♂ in ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ Pollux south 10 17		12 7 10	4 50 10	
Monday	23 Emerentia	10	4 38		15 10 9	♀ rises 4 3		12 7 9	4 51 11	
Tuesday	24 <i>St. Catharine</i>	11	5 27		28 10 57	♂ rises 4 23 ♀ in ♂		12 7 8	4 52 12	
Wednesd	25 <i>Paul's Conv.</i>	12	6 10		11 43	♂ in apo. ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀		13 7 7	4 53 13	
Thursday	26 Polycarpus	1	rises		24 morn.	26. ♂ so. 11 29		13 7 6	4 54 14	
Friday	27 F. Chrysost.	1	6 22		12 49	♀ rises 12 49		13 7 5	4 55 15	
Saturday	28 Charles	2	7 23		13 1 52	Sirius south 9 58		13 7 4	4 56 16	
5] <i>Septuagesima.</i>		Matth. 20.		Days' length 9 hours 54 min.						
Sunday	29 Valerius	3	8 24		29 2 33	♀ in ♂ ♀ ♀ ♀ ♀ Hel. lat. north		13 7 3	4 57 17	
Monday	30 Adelgunda	3	9 23		10 3 15	Rigel south 8 16		14 7 2	4 58 18	
Tuesday	31 Virgil	4	10 26		24 3 59	♀ rises 3 56		14 7 1	4 59 19	

MARS is on the 18th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines the whole night.



# January has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 4th, at 10 o'clock 21 min. in the evening; frosty.

New moon the 11th, at 5 o'clock 49 min. in the evening; pleasant.

First quarter the 18th, at 11 o'clock 36 min. in the forenoon; cold, windy.

Full moon the 26th, at 2 o'clock 34 min. in the afternoon; mild.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d mild. 3d changeable. 4th, 5th, 6th frosty. 7th, 8th, 9th cold. 10th, 11th, 12th pleasant. 13th, 14th, 15th cold. 16th, 17th, 18th stormy, snow. 19th, 20th pleasant. 21st, 22d, 23d foggy. 24th, 25th pleasant. 26th, 27th, 28th mild. 29th changeable. 30th, 31st cold.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Clinton	2 Mifflin	9 Cameron	16
Philadelphia	2 Wyoming	9 Lackawanna	23
York	2 Carbon	9 Bucks	23
Behigh	2 Cumberland	9 Centre	23
Mercer	2 Dauphin	9 Elk	23
Schuylkill	2 Blair	9 Adams	23
Allegheny	2 Clarion	9 Venango	23
Greene	2 Fulton	10 Tioga	23
Luzerne	9 Perry	16 Chester	30
Susquehanna	9 Lancaster	16	

## MORNING AND EVENING STARS.

### MORNING STARS.

Venus until September 16.

Mars until January 18.

Jupiter until April 25 after November 13.

Saturn until June 11 after December 17.

Mercury until February 27; from April 11 until June 14;

August 19 until September 30; after December 5.

### EVENING STARS.

Venus after September 16.

Mars after January 18.

Jupiter after April 25 until November 13.

Saturn after June 11 until December 17.

Mercury from February 27 until April 11; June 14 until

August 19; September 30 until December 5.

## PLANETS' GREATEST BRILLIANCY.

Mercury — January 11, May 9, September 5, December 25 this planet rises in the morning before the Sun, and on May 24, July 22, November 16 sets in the evening after the Sun. Mars—January 18. Jupiter—April 25. Saturn—June 18. Venus—January 5, February 28.



## The History of the Constellations.

To the grouping of the stars into constellations may well be applied the legal phrase that the custom is so ancient that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. The germs of it are evidently to be found in Holy Scripture. The following passages, which are cited from the Book of Job, whatever else may be said of them, clearly imply that the allusions are to some well-established usage:

"Which maketh Arcturus, Orion, and Pleiades, and the chambers of the south." Job 9, 9.





"Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades, or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring forth Mazzaroth in his season? or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons?" Job 38, 31, 32.

It seems more than probable—almost certain—that the word "Mazzaroth" quoted above and left untranslated in the text, means what is suggested in the margin, namely, the circle of the zodiac. This term in astronomy means an imaginary belt in the heavens, extending eight degrees on either side of the ecliptic, divided into twelve equal spaces, called "Signs". About 500 years B. C. these spaces were occupied by the twelve constellations which came to be called the Signs of the Zodiac, and are thus designated in the Almanacs of to-day. In consequence, however, of what is known as the precession of the equinoxes, these Constellations no longer exactly occupy the Signs of the Zodiac and they are more properly termed the Zodiacal Constellations.

The Egyptians, on whose early monuments the signs are found, acknowledged that they derived their astronomy from the Chaldeans. The Chaldeans attributed their science to Oannes, supposed to be Noah. The Arabs and Brahmins, among whom astronomy was early cultivated, seem to have derived it from Abraham, through Ishmael, and the children of Keturah. The Greeks supposed their imperfect knowledge of the subject came through the Egyptians and Chaldeans. The Romans are thought to have received through the Etrurians the names of the signs still in use among European nations. The Etrurians are considered

















# FEBRUARY, 2d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w.	Moon R. & S. h. m.	Moon Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises. h. m.	SUN sets h. m.	O. style
Wednesday	1 Bridget	4	11 27		1	4 35 $\delta$ in Aphelion	146	05	020	
Thursday	2 <i>Candlemass</i>	5	morn.		15	5 24 Arcturus rises	956	146	595	121
Friday	3 Blasius	6	12 39		0	6 17 $\odot$ 3. $\delta$ $\odot$ $\odot$ rises 12 24	146	585	222	
Saturday	4 Veronica	7	1 37		13	7 14 $\odot$ Castor south 10 30	146	575	323	

## 6] Sexagesima.

Luke 8.








Days' length 10 hours 8 min.

Sunday	5 Agatha	8	2 35		0	8 15	 Procyon south	10 27	146 565	424
Monday	6 Dorothy	9	3 33		13	9 21	  rises	4 10	146 545	625
Tuesday	7 Richard	10	4 29		27	10 19	 rises 3 33		146 535	726
Wednesd	8 Solomon	11	5 26		4	11 19	 south 10 21		146 525	827
Thursday	9 Apollonia	12	6 21		16	11 58	 in per.  7* south 6 10		146 515	928
Friday	10 Scholastica	1	sets		3	evening 27	 10.  gr. dis. we.		146 505	1029
Saturday	11 Euphrosina	2	7 28		15	12 48	 rises 11 52		146 485	1230

## 7] Quinquagesima.

Luke 18.

Days' length 10 hours 26 min.

Sunday	12 <i>Lincoln born</i>	2	8 41		2	1 58 Antares rises 3 14	146	475	1331	
Monday	13 Castor	3	9 52		14	2 41 $\odot$ rises 4 13	146	465	14 F.	
Tuesday	14 <i>Valentine Shrove Tuesday</i>	3	11 0		0	3 40 $\delta$ rises 3 9	146	455	15 2	
Wednesday	15 <i>Ash Wednes.</i>	4	morn.		12	4 31 $\delta$ south 9 47	146	445	16 3	
Thursday	16 Julianus	5	12 10		26	5 21 $\odot$ 7* south 5 42	146	425	18 4	
Friday	17 Constantia	6	1 38		8	6 12 $\odot$ 17. $\odot$ ris. 11 33	146	415	19 5	
Saturday	18 Concordia	7	2 37		20	7 3 Andromeda sets 9 42	146	405	20 6	

## 8] Invocavit.

Matth. 4.




Days' length 10 hours 42 min.

Sunday	19 Susanna	8	3 24		7	7 54 $\odot$ $\odot$ Sirius south 8 23 $\odot$ enters	146	395	21 7	
Monday	20 Eucharis	9	4 3		19	8 43 $\odot$ rises 4 16 $\odot$ in $\odot$	146	385	22 8	
Tuesday	21 Eleonora	9	4 42		1	9 30 $\odot$ in apo. $\odot$ $\odot$ $\odot$ gr. Bel. lat. south	146	375	23 9	
Wednesday	22 <i>Wash. Birthday Emberday</i>	10	5 12		14	10 16 $\delta$ south 9 16	146	355	25 10	
Thursday	23 Serenus	11	5 43		29	10 59 $\odot$ rises 11 14	146	345	26 11	
Friday	24 Matthew	12	6 8		14	11 42 $\odot$ stationary	146	325	28 12	
Saturday	25 Victor	1	rises		27	morn. $\odot$ 25. $\delta$ rises 2 29	146	315	29 13	

## 9] Reminiscere.

Matth 15.

Days' length 11 hours 00 min.

Sunday	26 Nestor	1	7 16		12 12 48	$\square$ $\odot$ Spica rises	9 15	136	305	30	14
Monday	27 Leander	2	8 17		26 1 50	$\delta$ $\odot$ Superior		136	285	32	15
Tuesday	28 Romanus	3	9 18		11 2 33	Regulus so.	10 58	136	275	33	16



# February has 28 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 3d, at 2 o'clock 24 min. at noon; snow or rain.

New moon the 10th, at 4 o'clock 31 min. in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 17th, at 3 o'clock 52 min. in the morning; snow.

Full moon the 25th, at 9 o'clock 15 min. in the forenoon; rain.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d mild. 3d, 4th, 5th snow. 6th, 7th clear. 8th, 9th cloudy. 10th, 11th rain. 12th, 13th cold. 14th, 15th foggy. 16th, 17th snow. 18th, 19th cold. 20th 21st mild. 22d, 23d windy, cold. 24th, 25th, 26th snow. 27th, 28th clear.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Westmoreland	6	Northampton	13	Snyder	27
Bradford	6	Crawford	13	Forest	27
Columbia	6	Jefferson	13	Monroe	27
Juniata	6	Lawrence	13	Franklin	27
Northumberland	6	Huntingdon	13	Montour	27
Erie	6	Clearfield	13	M'Kean	27
Philadelphia	6	Washington	13	Sullivan	27
Bedford	6	Clinton	27	Somersset	27
Luzerne	6				

to have derived them, with their other arts and sciences, from Assyria. The early Greek poet Hesiod is said to have made use of Assyrian records. He mentions some of the Constellations by the names they now bear. Cleostratus (*circa* 500 B. G.) was acquainted with the signs, and wrote on Aries and Sagittarius. A later Greek poet, Aratus, described the Constellations such as we now have them, and by equivalent names. He gave neither history nor conjecture as to their date, their meaning, or their origin. They were to him, as to us, of immemorial antiquity.

This wide diffusion indicates a common origin, both of the race of man and of the symbols of astronomy. The love of symbols has been considered as natural to man; the creation amid which he is placed is symbolical. Of this universal tendency the inventors of astronomy seem to have availed themselves, rendering it subservient to man's physical and spiritual education. To this tendency may be traced the curious diagram in this Almanac representing the Anatomy of Man's Body as said to be governed by the 12 Constellations.

—One-half the domestic misery of the world is caused by men who drink and women who can't cook.



## Freeze Before Forcing.

One of the earliest axioms we learned in early gardening days was that anything to be forced must have a more or less thorough ripening of growth and a period of rest. I have lately had two proofs that such is wisdom.

The earliest batch of rhubarb put in forcing house had only experienced a few slight fall frosts. It never started at all, and has not done so to this day. All successional batches that had a thorough freezing, though treated actually in the same way and placed beside the first, have been all right.

Another case is strawberries. Having more of them than the frames could accommodate, I put the batch I intended to force first in the nectarine house, where scarcely any hard frost reached them. All the rest got hard frozen in frames. Owing to certain circumstances, instead of forcing in successional batches, I put all the lot in at once (four benches in a house 100 feet long), and consequently all were treated alike, and the temperature adapted to the various stages of advancement in growth. As soon as the plants started the difference was apparent, and you could see to a row by the vigorous start of those that had been hard frozen and the weakly uncertain growth of the others what was the matter and where the treatment had been right. The plants are now in flower, but we have thrown out nearly one-half of the batch that came from the nectarine house, the growth was so weak and the weaker flower trusses giving no assurance of a profitable return for labor.

## The Year 1900

Will not be a Leap Year, although divisible by 4 without a remainder. According to the reckoning of the Ecclesiastical year, invented by the Astronomer Aloysius Lilius for Pope Gregory XIII, the last year of a century must be divisible by 400 without a remainder to make it a Leap Year. A. D. 1600 was a Leap Year and A. D. 2000 will be the next Century Leap year. This rule is necessary to harmonize the reckoning of the Ecclesiastical with the true Astronomical Year.



# MARCH, 3d Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. S. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m.	SUN rises h. m.	SUN sets h. m.	O. style
Wednesd	1 <i>St. David</i>	4	10 24	23	3 21	Antares rises 9	136	26 5	34 17	
Thursday	2 <i>Simplicius</i>	4	11 29	3	4 12	$\delta \Upsilon \Upsilon$ rises 10 41	126	24 5	36 18	
Friday	3 <i>Samuel</i>	5	morn.	15	5 7	$\Psi$ stationary	126	23 5	37 19	
Saturday	4 <i>Adrian</i>	6	12 58	28	6 5	$\delta \Psi \Upsilon$ $\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. no.	126	22 5	38 20	

## 10] *Oculi.*

## Luke 11.

Days' length 11 hours 20 min.

Sunday	5 <i>Frederick</i>	7	1 54	6	7 4	$\delta \Upsilon \Upsilon$ rises 1 49	126	20 5	40 21	
Monday	6 <i>Fridolin</i>	8	2 51	19	8 4	Castor <sup>south 8 28</sup> in $\infty$	126	19 5	41 22	
Tuesday	7 <i>Perpetua</i>	9	3 30	5	9 3	$\delta$ south 8 26	116	18 5	42 23	
Wednesd	8 <i>Philemon</i>	10	4 20	17	9 58	$\delta \Upsilon \Upsilon$ $\eta$ rises 4 17	116	17 5	43 24	
Thursday	9 <i>Prudence</i>	11	5 5	14	10 53	$\Upsilon$ in $\Upsilon$ rises 10 12	116	15 5	45 25	
Friday	10 <i>Apollonius</i>	12	5 36	26	11 45	Spica ris. 8 20	116	14 5	46 26	
Saturday	11 <i>Ernestus</i>	1	sets	5	evening 17	11. Procyon south	106	12 5	48 27	

## 11] *Laetare.*

## John 6.

Days' length 11 hours 38 min.

Sunday	12 <i>Gregory</i>	1	7 24	17	12 36	$\delta \Psi \Upsilon$ $\eta$ in $\infty$ $\Upsilon$ stationary	106	11 5	49 28	
Monday	13 <i>Emma</i>	2	8 34	0	1 27	$\square \Upsilon \Upsilon$ $\eta$ rises 1 30	106	10 5	50 M	
Tuesday	14 <i>Zachariah</i>	3	9 47	13	2 18	$\delta$ south 8 3	106	8 5	52 2	
Wednesd	15 <i>Christopher</i>	3	10 53	27	3 10	$\eta$ rises 4 20	96	7 5	53 3	
Thursday	16 <i>Cyprianus</i>	4	11 56	13	4 3	$\Upsilon$ rises 9 42	96	6 5	54 4	
Friday	17 <i>St. Patrick</i>	4	morn.	27	4 55	$\delta$ in $\Upsilon$ Pollux	96	4 5	56 5	
Saturday	18 <i>Anselmus</i>	5	12 58	6	5 47	$\delta \Psi \Upsilon$ 7* sets 11 17	86	3 5	58 6	

## 12] *Judica.*

## John 8.

Days' length 11 hours 58 min.

Sunday	19 <i>Josephus</i>	6	1 52	18	6 37	$\eta$ rises 1 5 $\Upsilon$ in $\infty$	86	15 59	7	
Monday	20 <i>Matrona</i>	7	2 38	0	7 25	$\odot$ enters $\Upsilon$ Spring com.	85	06 0	8	
Tuesday	21 <i>Benedictus</i>	7	3 10	13	8 11	$\Upsilon$ in $\Upsilon$ day & night equal	75	59 6	1 9	
Wednesd	22 <i>Pauline</i>	8	3 43	27	8 55	$\eta$ rises 4 18	75	57 6	3 10	
Thursday	23 <i>Eberhard</i>	9	4 10	10	9 38	$\Upsilon$ rises 9 9	75	56 6	4 11	
Friday	24 <i>Gabriel</i>	10	4 34	23	10 20	$\delta$ gr. dist. east $\eta$ sets 7 49	65	55 6	5 12	
Saturday	25 <i>Ann. V. M.</i>	11	5 1	9	11 2	Rigel sets 10 22	65	54 6	6 13	

## 13] *Palm Sunday.*

## Matth. 21.

Days' length 12 hours 14 min.

Sunday	26 <i>Emanuel</i>	12	5 28	21	11 45	Regulus south 9 37	65	53 6	7 14	
Monday	27 <i>Gustavus</i>	1	rises	2	morn.	27. $\delta$ gr. Hel. lat. north	65	52 6	8 15	
Tuesday	28 <i>Gideon</i>	1	8 12	14	1 18	$\eta$ rises 12 30	55	50 6	10 16	
Wednesd	29 <i>Eustatius</i>	2	9 15	27	2 9	$\delta \Upsilon \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ rises 8 42	55	49 6	11 17	
Thursday	30 <i>Maundy Th.</i>	3	10 21	9	3 3	$\eta$ rises 4 13	55	48 6	12 18	
Friday	31 <i>Good Friday</i>	4	11 28	23	4 0	$\delta \Upsilon \Upsilon$ Sirius sets 11 3	45	47 6	13 19	



# March has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 4th, at 11 o'clock 6 min. in the evening; pleasant.

New moon the 11th, at 2 o'clock 52 min. in the afternoon; snow.

First quarter the 18th, at 10 o'clock 23 min. in the evening; frosty.

Full moon the 27th, at 1 o'clock 18 min. in the morning; frosty.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d, 3d, 4th 5th pleasant. 6th, 7th, 8th changeable. 9th, 10th cloudy, snow. 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th cold. 15th, 16th mild. 17th, 18th, 19th frosty. 20th, 21st, 22d windy. 23d, 24th foggy. 25th, 26th, 27th frosty. 28th, 29th cold. 30th, 31st mild.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	6 Warren	6 Luzerne	6
Armstrong	6 Montgomery	6 Lebanon	13
Schuylkill	6 Beaver	6 Union	13
Lycoming	6 Cambria	6 Blair	13
Delaware	6 Potter	6 Dauphin	20
Allegheny	6 Indiana	6 Pike	20
Butler	6 Wayne	6 Berks	20
Fayette	6 Mercer	6 Fulton	20

## Toads.

Every gardener should aim to keep a colony of toads among his growing crops, and the practice of collecting and transferring them to the gardens is a commendable one. While the sense of locality is strong in this batrachian, and it will often return over considerable distances to its original haunts, yet it may be induced to remain in new quarters if there is a sufficient food supply. Many farmers provide toads with artificial shelters made by digging shallow holes in the ground and partially covering them with a bit of board or flat stone. In such places toads will often remain for many days, sallying forth at night to seek food.

In greenhouses the toad may be made of particular value as a destroyer of snails, sow bugs, myriapods, cut worms and weevils. According to Dr. Ritzema Bos 'in the research garden attached to the Rouen entomological laboratory the snails were entirely exterminated in 1891 as a result of introducing one hundred toads and ninety frogs.' In a greenhouse at Maiden, Mass., a number of valuable orchids were nearly ruined through the attacks of myriapods and sow bugs. The gardener introduced a number of toads, and in a few weeks the pests had nearly disappeared and all damage from that source ceased.



## The Observance of Easter.

Why does the date of Easter change instead of being a fixed date? Many persons ask this question at Easter time. The answer is somewhat complicated and lengthy, but the following may serve as a summary of the history.

Easter is the movable festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus Christ, occurring on the Sunday after Good Friday. It corresponds with the pascha or passover of the Jews. The origin of the name Easter is traced to Ostere (Saxon), Eastre (French), the name of a goddess of Spring in whose honor a festival was celebrated in April by the nations of Europe. On their conversion to Christianity the festival became the observance of the resurrection of Christ.

In the first Century of the Christian Era there was much contention between the Eastern (Jewish) and the Western (Roman) Churches as to the day on which Easter should be kept. The strife continued until the Council of Nicea A. D. 325 issued a decree, that Easter day is always the first Sunday after the fourteenth day of the calendar moon (full moon), which (fourteenth day) falls on or next after March 21, according to the rules laid down for the construction of the calendar; so that if the fourteenth day happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the Sunday after. Easter therefore falls always in the time between March 22 and April 25. On the date of Easter depend all the movable feasts of the Church.

—At one time it was on Ash Wednesday the custom to appoint an official of the English palace to crow the hours of the day, like a cock, as a reminder of the denial of St. Peter. This practice excited the furious indignation of George II. His courtiers had to explain that the royal cock-crower was not making fun of him. The cock-crower was a salaried officer at the English court as late as 1832.

—Honesty and truth are admirable qualities.



# APRIL, 4th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	Day's length
Saturday	1 Theodora	4	morn.	3	4 59	station-ary $\delta h \zeta h$ rises 12 16	4 5	4 5	6 15	20
14]	Easter.			Mark 16.		Days' length 12 hours 32 min.				
Sunday	2 Easter Sun.	5 12	50	16	5 58	$\delta$ in $\zeta h$ station-ary $\zeta$	4 5	4 4	6 16	21
Monday	3 Easter Mon.	6 1	48	29	6 55	$\zeta$ 3. $\delta$ south 7 5	3 5	4 3	6 17	22
Tuesday	4 Ambrosius	7 2	28	12	7 50	$\zeta$ rises 8 17	3 5	4 1	6 19	23
Wednesd	5 Maximus	8 3	2	24	8 43	Procyon south 6 34	3 5	4 0	6 20	24
Thursday	6 Egesippus	9 3	34	6	9 34	$\delta$ in Aldebaran south 10 23	3 5	3 9	6 21	25
Friday	7 Aaron	10 4	5	18	10 25	$\delta \zeta$ $\zeta$ sets 4 8	2 5	3 7	6 23	26
Saturday	8 Dyonisius	11 4	35	0	11 15	$\delta$ in Sirius sets 10 34	2 5	3 6	6 24	27
15]	1st Sunday after Easter.			John 20.		Days' length 12 hours 50 min.				
Sunday	9 Prochorus	12 5	4	12	11 45	$\delta$ rises 11 34	2 5	3 5	6 25	28
Monday	10 Daniel	1	sets	24	even- 5	10. $\delta \zeta$ $\delta$ sets 2 10	1 5	3 3	6 27	29
Tuesday	11 Julius	1 8	31	5	12 56	$\zeta$ rises 7 45	1 5	3 2	6 28	30
Wednesd	12 Eustachius	2 9	38	17	1 50	$\delta \zeta$ Infe- Spica rior south 11 55	1 5	3 1	6 29	31
Thursday	13 Justinus	3 10	38	7	2 44	Alphacca south 2 3	1 5	2 9	6 31	A
Friday	14 Tyburtius	4 11	32	21	3 37	$\delta \psi \zeta$ $\zeta$ rises 4 4	1 5	2 8	6 32	2
Saturday	15 Olympia	5	morn.	0	4 28	Denebola south 10 6 $\delta$ in $\zeta$	1 5	2 7	6 33	3
16]	2d Sunday after Easter.			John 10.		Days' length 13 hours 8 min.				
Sunday	16 Calixtus	6 12	50	13	5 18	$\delta$ rises 11 14	0 5	2 6	6 34	4
Monday	17 Rudolph	6 1	28	27	6 5	17. Rigel sets 8 59	0 5	2 5	6 35	5
Tuesday	18 Aeneas	7 1	44	9	6 50	$\delta$ in apo. $\delta$ sets 1 47	1 5	2 4	6 36	6
Wednesd	19 Anicetus	8 2	11	21	7 33	$\zeta$ rises 7 7	1 5	2 2	6 38	7
Thursday	20 Sulpitius	9 2	38	8	8 15	$\delta$ in $\zeta$ Procyon sets 11 58	1 5	2 1	6 39	8
Friday	21 Adolarius	9 2	59	20	8 57	$\zeta$ rises 3 58 $\zeta$ ent. $\delta$	1 5	2 0	6 40	9
Saturday	22 Cajus	10 3	26	7	9 20	* sets 9 9	1 5	1 8	6 42	10
17]	3d Sunday after Easter.			John 16.		Days' length 13 hours 26 min.				
Sunday	23 St. George	11 3	57	19	10 24	$\delta \zeta$ $\delta$ rises 10 46	2 5	1 7	6 43	11
Monday	24 Albert	12 4	22	6	11 11	station-ary Regulus south 7 53	2 5	1 6	6 44	12
Tuesday	25 Mark Evan.	1	rises	18	morn.	25. $\delta \zeta$ $\zeta$ $\delta$ $\zeta$	2 5	1 5	6 45	13
Wednesd	26 Cletus	1 8	6	3	12 55	$\delta$ sets 1 22	2 5	1 4	6 46	14
Thursday	27 Anastasius	2 9	21	15	1 52	$\delta \psi \zeta$ Orion sets 9 54	2 5	1 2	6 48	15
Friday	28 Vitalis	3 10	26	28	2 51	$\zeta$ rises 3 56	3 5	1 1	6 49	16
Saturday	29 Sybilla	3 11	20	10	3 50	$\delta h \zeta$ $\zeta$ in Aphelion	3 5	1 0	6 50	17
18]	4th Sunday after Easter.			John 16.		Days' length 13 hours 42 min.				
Sunday	30 Eutropius	4	morn.	22	4 51	$\delta$ in Aphelion $\delta$ in $\zeta$	3 5	9 6	5 1	18

JUPITER is on the 25th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.



# April has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 3d, at 6 o'clock 55 min. in the morning; stormy.

New moon the 10th, at 1 o'clock 20 min. in the morning; frosty.

First quarter the 17th, at 5 o'clock 43 min. in the evening; pleasant.

Full moon the 25th, at 2 o'clock 21 min. in the afternoon; mild.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant. 3d, 4th windy. 5th, 6th changeable. 7th, 8th, 9th windy. 10th, 11th frosty. 12th, 13th pleasant. 14th, 15th, 16th warm. 17th, 18th, 19th clear. 20th, 21st cloudy. 22d, 23d, 24th thundergust. 25th, 26th, 27th pleasant. 28th, 29th cloudy. 30th clear, pleasant.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Allegheny	3 Clarion	10 Bedford	17
Greene	3 Susquehanna	10 Adams	17
Philadelphia	3 Lehigh	10 Lackawanna	17
Tioga	3 Wyoming	10 Centre	24
Carbon	10 Northampton	10 Venango	24
Huntingdon	10 York	17 Juniata	24
Cumberland	10 Mifflin	17 Franklin	24
Perry	10 Lancaster	17 Chester	24

## Potato Philosophy.

If you would give me seed potatoes four inches long I would not take the gift and plant them. Look at the analogy. The great in body or mind do not breed much. The fattest hens are no layers. The fattest hogs are not prolific. And the potatoes that have spent all their "go" in size can do little more. I once planted two acres of good land, in fair tilth, to potatoes. I had no large, but plenty of small potatoes, some that I bought cheap. I prepared to plant them. An old farmer living with me said, "Now don't plant those little things, but go and get some good, large seed, and I will pay for them, for it stands to reason that those little things will give you no potatoes."

I planted the small potatoes, whole, in furrows, ten inches apart. The seed were about an inch and a quarter long. I got laughed at well. The old man said voluntarily that it was the handsomest piece of tops, on Fourth of July, that he ever saw, and I had a monstrous crop. I would never plant a potato that was big enough to sell. Big potatoes are spent, done, used up, watery, false-hearted and inert.

I should seldom cut potatoes to plant, and never plant those over an inch and a half long.

James Bartlett Wiggin.

Cambridgeport, Mass.



## The Soy Bean.

The soy bean, also called soja bean, has been the subject of thorough trial to discover its forage and food value since its introduction in this country. From the agricultural department comes the assurance that there is no other crop so easily grown that is so rich and can be used to such good advantage in compounding feeding rations as the soy bean. Excepting the peanut, there is no other raw vegetable product known which contains such high percentages of protein and fat in such a highly digestible form.

In Virginia soja beans are planted between the hills of corn, so that two crops are produced on the same field at the same time. The yields of seed are often enormous. Soja beans are fed to stock green as silage or as hay. The haulms are rather woody and do not make the best quality of hay, but as either ensilage or green forage they are unsurpassed. The hay contains from 14 to 15 per cent. crude protein and 3 to 6 per cent. of fat. The beans contain from 32 to 42 per cent. protein and from 12 to 21 per cent. of fat in fresh material. When fed to milk cows, a ration of soja beans increases the yield of milk, improves the quantity of the butter and causes the animal to gain rapidly in weight. It is an excellent addition to a ration for fattening cattle.

For feeding to animals the beans should be ground and the meal used with some less concentrated feeding stuffs. Professor Brooks in Massachusetts found that it compared very favorably with cottonseed meal. Cows fed on soy bean meal gave richer milk and produced a better quality of butter than when fed on cottonseed meal, but on the latter the cream was richer.

Professor Georgeson of the Kansas station obtained excellent results in feeding hogs on a ration of which soy bean meal was a prominent constituent.

The soy bean thrives best in soils of medium texture well supplied with lime, potash and phosphoric acid. It endures drought well, is not easily



# MAY, 5th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. Moon w. R. & S. h. h. m.	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Monday	1 Philip & Ja.	4 12 48	12	5 46	♂ in per. ♂ sets 1 13	35	86	52	19
Tuesday	2 Sigismund	5 1 22	25	6 39	♂ 2. Arcturus south 11 31	35	76	53	20
Wednesday	3 Inv. of Cross	6 1 47	2	7 30	♂ 24 south 11 23	35	66	54	21
Thursday	4 Florianus	7 2 4	14	8 19	7* rises 7 21	35	56	55	22
Friday	5 Godard	8 2 39	26	9 8	♂ rises 9 56	35	46	56	23
Saturday	6 Aggeus	9 3 4	8	9 57	Spica south 10 42	45	26	58	24

19] 5th Sunday after Easter. John 16. Days length 13 hours 58 min.

Sunday	7 Domicilla	10 3 37	20	10 47	♂ ♀ rises 3 41	45	16	59	25
Monday	8 Stanislaus	11 4 10	9	11 39	♂ rises 12 54	45	07	02	26
Tuesday	9 Job	12 sets	21	evening 20	♂ 9. gr. dist. ♀ rises 3 58	44	59	7	127
Wednesday	10 Gordianus	1 8 24	3	12 32	Denebola so. 8 23	44	58	7	228
Thursday	11 Ascension	2 9 13	15	1 26	♂ south 10 48	44	57	7	329
Friday	12 Pancratius	3 10 9	27	2 18	♂ ♀ rises 9 26 ♀ in ♂	44	56	7	430
Saturday	13 Servatius	4 10 52	14	3 9	Librae south 11 42	44	55	7	5M

20] 6th Sunday after Easter. John 15. Days' length 14 hours 12 min.

Sunday	14 Christianus	5 11 28	26	3 58	♀ rises 3 32	44	54	7	6 2
Monday	15 Sophia	5 11 59	13	4 44	Antares south 10 45	44	53	7	7 3
Tuesday	16 Peregrinus	6 morn.	26	5 27	♂ in apo. ♂ ♂ rises 12 32	44	53	7	7 4
Wednesday	17 Jodeus	7 12 50	12	6 10	♂ 17.7*ris. 10 26	44	52	7	8 5
Thursday	18 Liborius	8 1 8	24	6 51	♂ 24 south 10 17	44	51	7	9 6
Friday	19 Potentia	8 1 29	11	7 33	♂ rises 8 57	44	50	7	10 7
Saturday	20 Torpetus	9 1 58	23	8 16	♂ gr. Hel. lat. south	44	49	7	11 8

21] Whitsuntide. John 14. Days' length 14 hours 24 min.

Sunday	21 Whitsunday	10 2 19	10	9 1	♀ rises 3 25 Cent. ♀	44	48	7	12 9
Monday	22 Whitmonday	10 2 49	22	9 50	♀ gr. Hel. lat. south ♂ 24	44	48	7	12 10
Tuesday	23 Desiderius	11 3 28	9	10 43	♂ sets 12 15	44	47	7	13 11
Wednesday	24 Emberday	12 4 14	21	11 40	♂ Rigel ris. 7 28	34	46	7	14 12
Thursday	25 Urbanus	1 rises	8	morn.	♂ 25. ♂ ♀ sets 8 11	34	46	7	14 13
Friday	26 Edward	2 9 11	20	1 42	♂ ♀ rises 8 26 ♀ in ♂	34	45	7	15 14
Saturday	27 Lucianus	2 10 2	2	2 43	♂ ♀ Orion rises 2 56	34	44	7	16 15

22] Trinity Sunday. John 3. Days' length 14 hours 34 min.

Sunday	28 William	3 10 47	15	3 4	♂ in per. Pollux sets 11 9	34	43	7	17 16
Monday	29 Maximilian	4 11 27	27	4 35	Regulus sets 10 42	34	42	7	18 17
Tuesday	30 Decoration	5 11 57	9	5 2	♂ sets 11 58	34	42	7	18 18
Wednesday	31 Manilius	6 morn.	23	6 17	♂ 31. Vega south 2 3	24	41	7	19 19



# May has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

Last quarter the 2d, at 12 o'clock 46 min. at noon; rain.

New moon the 9th, at 12 o'clock 38 min. at noon; rain.

First quarter the 17th, at 12 o'clock 12 min. in the morning; pleasant.

Full moon the 26th, at 12 o'clock 48 min. in the morning; pleasant.

Last quarter the 31st, at 5 o'clock 54 min. in the evening; pleasant.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st foggy. 2d, 3d rain. 4th, 5th cool. 6th, 7th, 8th rain. 9th, 10th, 11th rain. 12th, 13th, 14th clear. 15th, 16th cloudy. 17th, 18th rain. 19th, 20th pleasant. 21st, 22d, 23d clear. 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th warm, pleasant. 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st pleasant, cool.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	1 Lawrence	8 Forest	15
Bradford	1 Crawford	8 Union	15
Schuylkill	1 Westmoreland	8 Bucks	15
Wayne	1 Jefferson	8 M'Kean	22
Columbia	1 Washington	8 Montour	22
Northumberland	1 Clinton	8 Monroe	22
Cameron	1 Clearfield	8 Sullivan	22
Luzerne	8 Somerset	8 Elk	22
Erie	8		

injured by excess of moisture and may be grown about as far north as corn.

In some sections, particularly in the south, the soy bean is often pastured. Although hogs are perhaps most frequently used, all kinds of stock can be pastured on it. Farmers maintain that by this method of feeding the land is benefited as much as if the crop had been plowed under.

## To Exterminate Moles.

The surest and swiftest way is to soak a small quantity of corn—sweet corn preferred—in a solution of strychnine and place it in their runs; they will eat it, notwithstanding that claims are made that the mole only lives on insects or their larvæ. Various mole traps as advertised are good, but too slow for me.

My plan is to pour coal tar or crude carbolic acid in their runs. I had my hotbeds almost ruined in one day by them, and after they once enter the bed I make several holes down to their run with a sharp stick, and pour in two or three ounces in each place, and they don't bother any more in that bed, and I have never seen any bad effects to the plants by its use.



## Learning How to Sleep.

Dr. Learned's lecture before the Woman's Health Protective Association of Philadelphia, entitled "How to Sleep Without Narcotics," contains some remarkable statements. He said:

"The method is so quiet as not even to disturb a sleeping companion. It was illustrated, too, a young man being placed upon an improvised couch made of two tables. The method is warranted equal to a long walk or even sawing wood. First, of course, the sufferer is in bed, the breathing is to be reduced to something like six respirations a minute, no more; we usually indulge in sixteen or eighteen. And they must be long and deep, which, as we all know, is really fatiguing. Besides, the eyes must be opened wide (like the heroine's in a melo-drama when she discovers herself in the villain's power) at each inhalation, and closed at the exhalation, and all this every time. This gives an action of the atmosphere (of course, the window is open) on some part of the eye. Supposing you've mastered this much of the prescription, the next step is to hold up one's head a quarter of an inch so that no support comes from the bed or pillow. This will be at the expense of a tremendous amount of vital energy, and will convince the dullest that his head holds more than he had ever imagined. A minute will be about the length of time this can be endured. Then hold up a foot, so that the entire leg shall have no support, as long as possible. Then the other, 'not forgetting to remember' the breathing and eye opening and shutting.

"No noisy gymnastics, but quite like work. One will work in variations, too, double up the fists in pugilistic fashion, and draw up the muscles of the arm. This is equal to a ten-mile walk, and will have produced a condition that induces sleep. The reason people don't go to sleep is that the mental machinery is not shut off. The shafts are running, and at least one belt is still on, thinking (with a capital T) is going on. And this thinking is the very business which must be stopped, for sleep is repair."



# JUNE, 6th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h.	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Thursday	1 <i>Cor. Christi</i>	7	12 55	10	7 5	♂ sets 11 53	3	4 41	7 19	20
Friday	2 <i>Marcellus</i>	8	1 24	23	7 53	Librae south 10 2	2	4 41	7 19	21
Saturday	3 <i>Erasmus</i>	9	1 48	3	8 43	♂ rises 7 50	2	4 40	7 20	22

23] 1st Sunday after Trinity. Luke 16. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.

Sunday	4 <i>Darius</i>	10	2 11	14	9 33	♂ sets 2 27	2	4 39	7 21	23
Monday	5 <i>Bonifacius</i>	10	2 47	28	10 24	♂ ♀ ♀ rises 3 14	2	4 39	7 21	24
Tuesday	6 <i>Artenus</i>	11	3 38	10	11 17	Castor south 10 32	2	4 38	7 22	25
Wednesd	7 <i>Lucreta</i>	12	4 18	22	11 52	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 11 35	2	4 38	7 22	26
Thursday	8 <i>Medardus</i>	1	sets	4	evening 42	♂ 8. ♂ ♀ in ♄	1	4 37	7 23	27
Friday	9 <i>Barnimus</i>	1	8 48	16	12 58	♂ rises 7 27 ♀ in ♄	1	4 37	7 23	28
Saturday	10 <i>Flavius</i>	2	9 24	0	1 51	Pollux sets 9 59	1	4 37	7 23	29

24] 2d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.

Sunday	11 <i>Barnabas</i>	3	9 59	12	2 28	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 1 58	1	4 36	7 24	30
Monday	12 <i>Basilides</i>	4	10 27	25	3 23	♂ in apo. ♀ rises 3 14	0	4 36	7 24	31
Tuesday	13 <i>Tobias</i>	5	10 55	8	4 5	♂ ♀ ♀ Perihelion south 8 40	4	4 36	7 24	J.
Wednesd	14 <i>Heliseus</i>	5	11 18	22	4 47	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 11 18 ♂ ♀ Superior	4	4 35	7 25	2
Thursday	15 <i>Vitus</i>	6	11 52	6	5 28	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 27 ♂ ♀ Superior	4	4 35	7 25	3
Friday	16 <i>Rolandus</i>	7	morn.	20	6 9	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 27 ♂ ♀ Superior	0	4 35	7 25	4
Saturday	17 <i>Nicander</i>	8	12 34	4	6 55	Vega south 12 49	0	4 35	7 25	5

25] 3d Sunday after Trinity. Luke 15. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	18 <i>Arnolphus</i>	9	1 5	18	7 39	♀ rises 3 11	1	4 35	7 25	6
Monday	19 <i>Gervasius</i>	10	1 29	3	8 29	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 1 25	1	4 35	7 25	7
Tuesday	20 <i>Sylverius</i>	11	2 2	18	9 23	♂ sets 11 3	1	4 35	7 25	8
Wednesd	21 <i>Raphael</i>	12	2 50	2	10 22	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 10 22	1	4 34	7 26	9
Thursday	22 <i>Achatius</i>	12	3 54	16	11 24	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 48	1	4 35	7 25	10
Friday	23 <i>Agrippina</i>	1	rises	0	morn.	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 48	2	4 35	7 25	11
Saturday	24 <i>John, Bapt.</i>	1	8 41	14	12 58	♂ ♀ ♀ sets 7 48	2	4 35	7 25	12

26] 4th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 6. Days' length 14 hours 50 min.

Sunday	25 <i>Elogius</i>	2	9 21	28	1 53	♀ rises 3 12	2	4 35	7 25	13
Monday	26 <i>Jeremiah</i>	3	9 57	11	2 50	♂ sets 12 57	2	4 35	7 25	14
Tuesday	27 7 Sleepers	4	10 29	24	3 49	♂ station- Andromeda rises 9 48	2	4 35	7 25	15
Wednesd	28 <i>Leo</i>	5	11 1	7	4 47	♂ sets 10 44	3	4 35	7 25	16
Thursday	29 <i>St. Peter</i>	6	11 26	19	5 45	♂ 29. ♀ so. 10 41	3	4 34	7 26	17
Friday	30 <i>Lucina</i>	7	11 59	1	6 40	Altair south 1 6	3	4 34	7 26	18

SATURN is on the 11th in Opposition with the Sun, and shines all night.



# June has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 8th, at 1 o'clock 20 min. in the morning; pleasant.

First quarter the 16th, at 4 o'clock 46 min. in the morning; rain.

Full moon the 23d, at 9 o'clock 20 min. in the morning; changeable.

Last quarter the 29th, at 11 o'clock 44 min. in the evening; pleasant.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d cloudy. 3d, 4th rain. 5th, 6th pleasant. 7th, 8th, 9th clear. 10th, 11th changeable. 12th, 13th, 14th cloudy. 15th, 16th, 17th rain. 18th, 19th pleasant, cool. 20th, 21st changeable. 22d, 23d, 24th rain. 25th, 26th pleasant, warm. 27th, 28th, 29th clear. 30th warm.

## SUPREME COURT—at Harrisburg

### Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	5 Lycoming	5 Dauphin	12
Warren	5 Indiana	5 Potter	12
Armstrong	5 Lehigh	5 Northampton	12
Delaware	5 Montgomery	5 Carbon	12
Fayette	5 Cambria	5 Fulton	12
Allegheny	5 Lebanon	5 Greene	19
Beaver	5 Pike	5 Berks	19
Butler	5 Mercer	5 Blair	19
Luzerne	5 Snyder	5 Lackawanna	26

## Farm Sanitation.

You can do very much for yourselves along the line of preventing disease on your farms of all your animals if you only will. In fact, far more than professional men with drugs ever can do for you, and while you are about it don't forget that the house well needs cleaning occasionally, and the cleaning of the privy vault and opening up the sewer drains and the free use of carbolic acid in water solution. Sulphate of iron and lime applied to the place where slops are emptied about the house, not forgetting the sink, may save you many a case of typhoid fever and diphtheria in the family. All along the line, either in the dwelling or about the barns and stables, are disease germs in filth that is allowed to accumulate, and you suffer in consequence, while we doctors and patent medicine venders are reaping a harvest.

—To mend china take a thick solution of gum arabic in water and stir plaster of paris until the mixture is of the proper consistency. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges of the china, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.



## Fight for Fruit.

KEROSENE EMULSION AND BORDEAUX MIXTURE. INSECTS AND FUNGI.

While many new insecticides are offered, there is so little exact knowledge of their effect upon farm and garden crops that until further trial is made we can only recommend for general use paris green and hellebore for chewing insects and kerosene emulsion for sucking insects, with pyrethrum or insect powder in a few cases.

Kerosene emulsion is made from onehalf pound common bar soap, two gallons common kerosene.

Cut the soap into small pieces or shavings and dissolve in about two gallons of hot water. While still hot, pour in the kerosene and with hand pump or syringe pump it back and forth until a thick, cream-like substance is formed. In this condition the kerosene is divided into minute globules, and will be readily diluted or suspended in water.

Before using, add water enough to make either 10 to 20 gallons of emulsion, the stronger to be used when the insects are in large numbers and the foliage is known not to be easily injured by it.

Among fungicides bordeaux mixture is prominent; it is made from four pounds copper sulphate (blue vitriol) and four pounds caustic lime (unslaked lime). Dissolve the copper in hot water. (If suspended in a basket or sack in a tub of cold water it will, however, dissolve in from two to three hours.)









The lime is slaked in another vessel, adding water slowly that it may be thoroughly slaked. When both are cool, pour together, straining the lime through a fine mesh sieve or burlap strainer, and thoroughly mix. Before using, add water enough to make 50 gallons of the mixture.








The active agent in this mixture is the copper, the lime being used simply to hold it in place upon the foliage and branches of the plants sprayed. Here it is given up gradually, destroying the spores of the fungi as they are brought in contact with it by the surrounding atmosphere.








Should the lime be air slaked at all, more than












# JULY, 7th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	O. style
Saturday	1 Theobald	8	morn.	 13	7 30	Spica south 8 54	3 4	36 7	24 19	
27] 5th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 5. Days' length 14 hours 48 min.										
Sunday	2 Visit. V. M.	9	12 58	 27	8 21	♂ sets 10 32		44 36 7	24 20	
Monday	3 Cornelius	10	1 28	 7	9 13	♂ sets 12 26		44 37 7	23 21	
Tuesday	4 Independence	11	2 13	 19	10 5	⊕ in Aphelion		44 37 7	23 22	
Wednesday	5 Demetrius	12	3 0	 13	10 56	♂♂ ♂♂ ♀ ris. 3 19		44 37 7	23 23	
Thursday	6 John Huss	12	3 58	 26	11 46	♂♂ ♀♂ ♀ in ♂		44 38 7	22 24	
Friday	7 Edelburga	1	sets	 11	evening 29	♂ 7. ♀ south 10 8		44 38 7	22 25	
Saturday	8 Aquilla	1	7 58	 22	12 34	Regulus south 9 34	5 4	39 7	21 26	

28] 6th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 5. Days' length 14 hours 42 min.										
Sunday	9 Zeno	2	8 29	 3	1 20	♂♂ ♂ sets 12 7	5 4	39 7	21 27	
Monday	10 Israel	3	8 57	 16	2 3	♂ in Sirius rises 12 30	5 4	39 7	21 28	
Tuesday	11 Pius	3	9 21	 28	2 44	♀ rises 3 26 Dog Days com.	5 4	40 7	20 29	
Wednesday	12 Henry	4	9 47	 9	3 25	♂♂ ♂ sets 10 6	5 4	40 7	20 30	
Thursday	13 Margaret	5	10 12	 22	4 6	Alphacca south 8 2	5 4	41 7	19 J.	
Friday	14 Bonavent	6	10 36	 5	4 48	♂ south 9 38	5 4	42 7	18 2	
Saturday	15 Apostles' day	7	11 4	 18	5 32	♂ 15. Antares south 8 46	6 4	42 7	18 3	

29] 7th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 8. Days length 14 hours 34 min.										
Sunday	16 Hilary	8	11 48	 4	6 19	♂♂ ♂ sets 11 40	6 4	43 7	17 4	
Monday	17 Alexius	8	morn.	 17	7 10	♂ in ♂ ♂ sets 9 53	6 4	44 7	16 5	
Tuesday	18 Maternus	9	12 42	 3	8 5	♀ in ♂ ♂ Vega south 10 54	6 4	45 7	15 6	
Wednesday	19 Ruffina	10	1 31	 16	9 4	♂♂ ♂ Rigel ris. 3 40	6 4	45 7	15 7	
Thursday	20 Elias	11	2 35	 2	10 6	♂ in ♂ ♀ rises 3 38	6 4	46 7	14 8	
Friday	21 Praxedes	12	3 45	 15	11 9	♂ south 9 36	6 4	47 7	13 9	
Saturday	22 Mary Magd.	12	rises	 0	morn.	♂ 22. ♀ enters 8 32	6 4	48 7	12 10	

30] 8th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 7. Days' length 14 hours 24 min.										
Sunday	23 Apollinaris	1	7 53	 13	12 39	♂ in per. ♀ sets 11 24	6 4	48 7	12 11	
Monday	24 Christiana	2	8 27	 27	1 58	♂♂ ♂ Pollux sets 8 23	6 4	49 7	11 12	
Tuesday	25 St. James	3	8 58	 9	2 54	♂ sets 9 32	6 4	50 7	10 13	
Wednesday	26 St. Anne	4	9 30	 23	3 45	Orion rises 2 59	6 4	51 7	9 14	
Thursday	27 Martha	5	9 58	 9	4 36	♂ in Aphelion	6 4	52 7	8 15	
Friday	28 Pantaleon	6	10 33	 21	5 26	♀ rises 3 53	6 4	53 7	7 16	
Saturday	29 Beatrix	6	11 7	 2	6 18	♂ 29. Spica sets 10 10	6 4	53 7	7 17	

31] 9th Sunday after Trinity. Luke. 16. Days' length 14 hours 12 min.										
Sunday	30 Abdon	7	11 50	 14	7 10	♂ south 8 32	6 4	54 7	6 18	
Monday	31 Germanus	8	morn.	 27	8 2	Aldebaran rises 12 48	6 4	55 7	5 19	



# July has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 7th, at 3 o'clock 31 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

First quarter the 15th, at 6 o'clock 59 min. in the evening; rain.

Full moon the 22d, at 4 o'clock 41 min. in the evening; pleasant.

Last quarter the 29th, at 7 o'clock 42 min. in the forenoon; changeable.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant. 3d, 4th, 5th warm. 6th, 7th changeable. 8th, 9th cloudy. 10th, 11th, 12th warm. 13th, 14th, 15th rain. 16th, 17th clear. 18th changeable. 19th, 20th rain. 21st, 22d, 23d pleasant, warm. 24th, 25th sultry. 26th, 27th, 28th very warm. 29th, 30th, 31st changeable.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Albany  
Schoykill

3/Philadelphia  
3/

four pounds may be needed, as it will have lost much of its strength.

This fungicide is recommended as more satisfactory than any other, from the fact that it adheres a long time to the branches, buds and leaves, and seldom causes any injury to the foliage.

It has been found more effectual if made up fresh for each application. Two or three thorough applications give better results than many light ones.

When both fungous growths and insects attack a crop, paris green should be applied with the bordeaux.

## Keeping Cider Sweet.

The usual plan is to heat the cider over a slow fire to 170 degrees and hold it at that temperature for 20 minutes to kill the germs that would start fermentation. It is then put hot into bottles, jugs or clean kegs and corked tight and the corks wired down. Be careful not to let the cider boil, as it will greatly injure the flavor.

Another recipe reads as follows: Strain your cider into the barrel and allow it to stand until fermentation begins and then draw it off, rinse the barrel and strain the cider back again. Now take three-fourths of an ounce each of oil of sassafras and oil of wintergreen, put it in a pint of alcohol and shake thoroughly and stir it well through the cider. It is said the only trouble in keeping this is that it is too good to keep and is soon consumed. Whatever method is employed, the straining or filtering plays an important part.



## Economizing the Manure.

This is one of those important factors in successful gardening that as a general thing receives no attention; the manure is swept up in the stable every morning, thrown into a wheelbarrow, then dumped outside in an untidy pile, and left to the elements to have its potash washed out by the rain, and the ammonia to escape with it, or to the atmosphere. When we put a fork into the heap and find it "fire fang," we know there is little plant food left, and that the pile is of practically little value other than for the humus. Left in such a manner over winter, it has depreciated in value at least 50 per cent. before it is applied to the land, and, to make up for that which is wantonly wasted, fertilizers are bought "to help the things along."

Uses of Liquid Manure. To make sure the waste is carried on scrupulously correctly, the urine of the horses and cattle is carefully drained away into the sewer, to grow sea weeds or bullrushes! One would imagine such matter contained some pestilence, or contamination, and was unfit to have around. Still, all realize the value of liquid manure for all crops. There is nothing equal to it for cabbage, cauliflower, celery, etc., if applied during the growing season. At other times it can be given to the asparagus beds, rhubarb, etc.

The value of the stable drainage being recognized, it should be preserved. It need not cost much to build a cistern under ground, by digging a good hole in a convenient place. Make some cement, one part Portland cement to two parts good sharp sand, plaster with this carefully all round and at bottom, with a few courses of brick near the surface to make it strong to stand upon, cover with a few planks, place a cheap pump upon this, and all is complete. If the drainings from the stables and barnyards, and all sink water from the house or washtubs are run into this, and by the use of a water barrel carried into the garden, there will be some effect.

—True religion is like wisdom; the more we have the less we parade it.



AUGUST, 8th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN slo. m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	6 days.
Tuesday	1 <i>Lammas Day</i>	9	12 58	♂ 9	8 53	♂ sets 10 40		6 4 56	7 4 20	
Wednesd	2 Stephen	9	1 53	♂ 21	9 43	♂ ♀ ♄ Vega south 9 46	♄	6 4 57	7 3 21	
Thursday	3 Augustus	10	2 49	♂ 4	10 32	♂ sets 9 6	♄	6 4 58	7 2 22	
Friday	4 Dominic	11	3 47	♂ 17	11 17	♂ station-Altair south 10 50		6 4 59	7 1 23	
Saturday	5 Oswald	12	4 45	♂ 0	11 49	♂ ♀ ♄ ♀ rises 4 9		6 5 07	0 24	

32] 10th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 19. Days length 13 hours 58 min.

Sunday	6	Tr. of Christ	1	sets	14	even- ing	31	6. D in apo. 24	sets 10 22	55	16	59	25
Monday	7	Donatus	1	7 26	29	12	44	♂♂ Fomal south	1 48	55	26	58	26
Tuesday	8	Emilius	2	7 55	12	1	25	♂ south	7 56	55	36	57	27
Wednesd	9	Ericus	3	8 15	26	2	5	Markab south	1 48	55	46	56	28
Thursday	10	St. Lawrence	3	8 40	11	2	47	♂♂ ♂ sets	8 54	55	56	55	29
Friday	11	Titus	4	9 9	26	3	29	♀ rises	4 23	55	76	53	30
Saturday	12	Clara	5	9 39	10	4	11	♂ stationary		55	86	52	31

33] • 11th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 18. Days' length 13 hours 42 min.

Sunday	13	Hildebert	6 10 13	24	5	2 24 24	sets 9 57	55	96	51	A.
Monday	14	Eusebius	7 10 5	8	5	54	14. h sets 12 16	45	106	50	2
Tuesday	15	Asc. V. M.	8 11 48	22	6	50	♂ H C Orion rises 1 16	45	116	49	3
Wednesd	16	Rochus	9 morn.	1	7	49	♂ h C gr. Hel. lat. south	45	126	48	4
Thursday	17	Bertram	10 1 27	14	8	49	♂ in ♀ rises 4 36	45	146	46	5
Friday	18	Agapetus	11 2 30	27	9	50	♂ sets 8 36	45	156	45	6
Saturday	19	Sebaldus	12 3 58	13 10	49	♂ ☉	Inferior	35	166	44	7

**34** 12th Sunday after Trinity. Mark 7. Days' length 13 hours 26 min.

Sunday	20 Bernard	1	rises	26 11 39		20. <sup>per. ♀</sup> in Aphe- <sup>h</sup> station- <sup>♂</sup> Dog days	35 176 4 8
Monday	21 Rebecca	1	6 55	6	morn.	<sup>h</sup> ary end	35 186 42 9
Tuesday	22 Philibert	2	7 28	19 12 40		♂ ♀ 24 sets 9 25	35 206 40 10
Wednesd	23 Zacheus	3	7 58	2 1 43		<sup>h</sup> sets 11 40  enters	25 216 39 11
Thursday	24 St. Barthol.	3	8 32	15 2 35		♀ rises 4 52	25 226 38 12
Friday	25 Ludovicus	4	9 18	27 3 28		♂ sets 8 17	25 236 37 13
Saturday	26 Samuel	5	9 43	11 4 20	7* rises 9 51		25 246 36 14

**35** | 13th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 10. Days' length 13 hours 10 min.

Sunday	27 Gebhard	5 10 12	23	5 14	27. □ 卐 卐 Altair so. 9 20	15 256 35 15
Monday	28 St. Augustin	6 11 24	6	8	☾ stationary	15 256 34 16
Tuesday	29 St. John beh.	7 morn.	16	7 6 24	sets 9 1 1 in 8	15 286 32 17
Wednesd	30 Benjamin	8 12 31	23	8 4 1/2	sets 11 14	15 296 31 18
Thursday	31 Paulinus	9 1 42	12	9 3	Spica rises 8 4 ☾	05 316 2 9



# August has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 6th, at 6 o'clock 47 min. in the morning; stormy, rain.

First quarter the 14th, at 6 o'clock 54 min. in the morning; stormy, rain.

Full moon the 20th, at 11 o'clock 45 min. in the evening; pleasant, warm.

Last quarter the 27th, at 6 o'clock 56 min. in the evening; rain.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d dry. 3d, 4th warm. 5th, 6th, 7th thundergust. 8th, 9th clear. 10th, 11th warm, clear. 12th, 13th changeable. 14th, 15th, 16th rain. 17th, 18th cool. 19th thundergust. 20th, 21st, 22d pleasant. 23d, 24th sultry. 25th, 26th changeable. 27th, 28th rain. 29th, 30th, 31st pleasant.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	7 Wyoming	14 Cumberland	28
Perry	7 Adams	21 Mifflin	28
Susquehanna	14 Washington	21 Tioga	28
Northampton	14 Lancaster	21 York	28
Chester	14 Centre	28 Westmoreland	28
Clarion	14 Venango	28	

## The Value of a Reputation.

A gentleman from a neighboring city, while purchasing some strawberries of a dealer in Pittsfield, said to the dealer, "Those are fine berries. I can occasionally get as nice at home, but am not always sure of them." The dealer replied that he had not received a crate of soft or dirty fruit from that grower for ten years, and he could guarantee just such the season through. Thereupon the gentleman ordered six boxes sent him by express three times a week for the whole season.

Passing through the Boston markets I noticed some neatly-put-up fruit at one of the best stands in the New Faneuil Hall market. I said to the dealer, "There must be money in that fruit for you." He smiled and replied, "Well, it is fine fruit and nicely put up. I always give it the preference, for I can depend upon it. If the grower telegraphs a shipment made I sometimes sell it all before it reaches me. There is not so very much money in it for me, but I like to see it front of my store. I consider it an honor to any man in Boston to handle those goods."

—To clean gold jewelry with the stones in wash in warm suds made with fine soap, with ten or fifteen drops of sal volatile in it. This makes jewelry very brilliant.



## Tomatoes Under Glass.

In securing an abundant supply of tomatoes during the winter months, much depends upon the start the plants have made, the aim being to set a heavy crop of fruit before the short and perhaps sunless days. They should be trained not less than two feet apart, so as to give the bunches of flowers plenty of light and air, without which they become weakly and fail to set. Crowding must in all cases be avoided.

The single stem system of training seems to be the best, which briefly described, consists in rubbing out all side shoots as they form, the main stem being encouraged to grow and form strong clusters of fruit. Allowing side shoots to grow only weakens the plant as well as the bloom. Their early removal favors a large crop.

The first clusters of fruit ought to be freely thinned out, all large ugly flowers removed early, or otherwise a good succession of fruit will seldom result. Artificial pollination of the flowers is also necessary throughout the winter; this can best be accomplished by the aid of a camel's-hair brush or by shaking the plants gently toward midday or when the pollen is the driest. On no account should this be neglected, failure to set crop being the principal or most frequent cause of failure.

Give plenty of air; on all moderate days the temperature should be kept as near as 65 degrees at night with 10 to 15 degrees higher by day in sunlight. The tomato, in fact, is a subject that will not endure much of the nature of forcing, and if practised at all it must be done in a very gentle and judicious manner or the result will be a bad attack of fungus.

Watering has to be done in a careful manner in the early growth of the plant. It will do no harm to keep the atmosphere moist only on sunny days, that is merely to wet down the walks. At the time of fruit setting, of course, the atmosphere has to be dry around noon or the brighter part of the day, in order to pollinate the flowers. When watering the plants care must be taken. It is always best to wait till they are dry, then give a good



# SEPTEMBER, 9th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. Moon			Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	Sun			O. n. h. m.
		w.	R. & S.					fast	rises.	sets.	
		h	h	m				m	h	m	
Friday	1 Egidius	10	2	40	♂	25 10 10	♂ sets 7 57	♂	5 32	6 28	20
Saturday	2 Eliza	11	3	39	♂	8 10 43	♂ in Altair apo. south 8 56	♂	5 33	6 27	21

36] 14th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 17. Days' length 12 hours 52 min.

Sunday	3 Mansuetus	12	4	35	♂	22 11 24	♂ 18 48 24 sets 8 43	♂	15 34	6 23	22
Monday	4 Moses	1			♂	7 even- ing 18	♂ 4. 8 in ♀ 8 24	♂	15 35	6 24	23
Tuesday	5 Nathaniel	1	6	22	♂	22 12 58	♂ gr. dis. west 8 rises 4 9	♂	15 37	6 23	24
Wednesday	6 Magnus	2	6	44	♂	7 12 46	♂ sets 10 46	♂	25 38	6 22	25
Thursday	7 Regina	3	7	14	♂	22 1 29	♂ Rigel rises 11 34	♂	25 39	6 21	26
Friday	8 Nat. V. M	3	7	41	♂	7 2 13	♂ 8 3 sets 7 41	♂	25 40	6 20	27
Saturday	9 Bruno	4	8	18	♂	21 3 08	♂ in Perihelion 4 24	♂	35 42	6 18	28

37] 15th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 6. Days' length 12 hours 34 min.

Sunday	10 Pulcheria	5	8	55	♂	5 3 50	♂ 12 4 sets 8 19	♂	35 43	6 17	29
Monday	11 Protus	6	9	44	♂	19 4 43	♂ 12 4 sets 8 19	♂	35 44	6 16	30
Tuesday	12 J. Wickcliffe	6	10	43	♂	2 5 31	♂ 12. 8 h 12 sets 10 22	♂	45 46	6 14	31
Wednesday	13 Amatus	7	11	42	♂	16 6 37	♂ Markab south 11 26	♂	45 47	6 13	32
Thursday	14 Elev. Holy +	8			♂	morn. 29 7 35	♂ Antares sets 9 15	♂	45 48	6 12	2
Friday	15 Nicetas	9	1	56	♂	12 8 33	♂ 8 sets 7 24	♂	55 49	6 11	3
Saturday	16 Euphemia	10	2	41	♂	21 9 29	♂ 8 50 Super. Wega south 6 58	♂	55 51	6 9	4

38] 16th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 7. Days' length 12 hours 16 min.

Sunday	17 Lampertus	11	3	54	♂	7 10 21	♂ 12 sets 7 55	♂	55 52	6 8	5
Monday	18 Siegfried	12	5	13	♂	19 11 17	♂ 12 in per. 8 in 8	♂	65 53	6 7	6
Tuesday	19 Micleta	1			♂	2 morn.	♂ 19. 8 gr. Hel. lat. south	♂	65 55	6 5	7
Wednesday	20 Emberday	2	6	25	♂	14 12 59	♂ h sets 9 52	♂	65 56	6 4	8
Thursday	21 St. Matthew	2	7	25	♂	26 1 58	♂ Polaris south 1 20	♂	75 58	6 2	9
Friday	22 Maurice	3	7	53	♂	7 2 52	♂ 8 sets 7 9	♂	75 59	6 1	10
Saturday	23 Hoseas	4	8	30	♂	9 3 47	♂ 8 50 Autumn com. Day & Night eq.	♂	76 00	6 0	1

39] 17th Sunday after Trinity. Luke 14. Days' length 11 hours 58 min.

Sunday	24 St. John con.	5	9	19	♂	1 4 41	♂ 12 sets 7 30	♂	86 15	59 12	
Monday	25 Cleophas	5	10	11	♂	14 5 34	♂ 12 Capella south 4 52 8	♂	86 35	5 13	
Tuesday	26 Justina	6	11	9	♂	26 6 21	♂ 26. Sirius rises 1 25	♂	96 45	5 14	
Wednesday	27 Cosmus	7			♂	7 7 12	♂ h sets 9 31	♂	96 55	5 15	
Thursday	28 Wenceslaus	8	12	49	♂	20 7 57	♂ Orion sets 11 4	♂	96 75	5 16	
Friday	29 St. Michael	9	1	58	♂	3 8 41	♂ 8 sets 6 53	♂	106 85	5 17	
Saturday	30 Jerome	9	2	30	♂	16 9 22	♂ in apo. station-ary 8 50 Super. rior	♂	106 95	5 18	

VENUS is on the 16th in Inferior Conjunction with the Sun, and passes from Morning to Evening Star.



# September has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 4th, at 10 o'clock 33 min. in the evening; pleasant, warm.

First quarter the 12th, at 4 o'clock 49 min. in the evening; clear.

Full moon the 19th, at 7 o'clock 31 min. in the morning; stormy, rain.

Last quarter the 26th, at 10 o'clock 2 min. in the forenoon; showers.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d clear. 3d, 4th, 5th pleasant, warm. 6th, 7th, 8th clear. 9th, 10th cloudy. 11th, 12th, 13th clear. 14th cloudy, rain. 15th, 16th changeable. 17th, 18th pleasant. 19th, 20th, 21st stormy, cool. 22d, 23d pleasant. 24th, 25th frosty. 26th, 27th rain. 28th, 29th cool. 30th clear, warm.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Beaver	4 Northumberland	4 Union	18
Schuylkill	4 Allegheny	4 Potter	18
Philadelphia	4 Franklin	4 Delaware	18
Bedford	4 Erie	4 Forest	18
Cameron	4 Butler	4 Montour	18
Indiana	4 Crawford	11 Lebanon	18
Juniata	4 Bucks	11 Mercer	18
Fayette	4 Jefferson	11 Dauphin	25
Cambria	4 Clearfield	11 Somerset	25
Armstrong	4 Lawrence	11 Sullivan	25
Lycoming	4 Berks	11 Monroe	25
Bradford	4 Huntingdon	11 Clinton	25
Warren	4 Elk	18 Columbia	25
Lehigh	4		

soaking. Never water in a careless manner, which usually leaves surface wet and the under soil dry.

As to varieties, there are the Lorillard, Volunteer, Beauty, Golden Queen, and Dwarf Champion.

## Tree Planting in Waste Places.

When hillside fields are abandoned, they are soon covered with a growth of bushes and seedling trees of many kinds appear. As a rule the natural mixture thus spontaneously produced is not of much value. How can it be improved? Where there is a soil of considerable depth and sufficient moisture, even though the land be "worn out," the best oaks, chestnuts and hard maple can be introduced, the former by pressing the acorns and nuts an inch into the soil and covering with the foot, and the latter by sowing seed in hills. Such planting can be done without regard to the existing growth and without disturbing it, all these species taking a strong hold on the soil before top growth advances and hence being comparatively indifferent to light in the early stage of growth.



## The Poultry Yard.

Meat is perhaps the best of all foods for laying hens because it is highly nitrogenous and supplies them with elements that are lacking in grain. Lean meat, such as waste scraps from the butcher, liver, etc., will cost but little compared with the increased number of eggs that may be secured. When only grain is allowed the hens they will be unable to convert it into eggs unless "balanced" by foods of a more nitrogenous character. Although the price of meat is apparently high, yet one egg more per week from each hen will pay for the luxury afforded.

Every poultry house for winter should be well lighted, or have a shed attached in which the hens can work and scratch. It is an old proverb that a scratching hen is a good layer, which is true because, by scratching, the hen keeps herself in laying condition, increases her appetite, and wards off cold. Warmth in the poultry house will always promote egg production, and to induce the hens to scratch they must not be fed too heavily.

## Green Manuring.

Where corn and potatoes are to be grown on heavy lands, it will be worth while to try the effect of sowing some crop in the fall, like winter rye, which can be allowed to grow to a considerable height the succeeding spring, and then be plowed under to leave the soil more open and warmer. The crop of green manure on naturally too wet lands has the double advantage of first draining the ground by taking from it that which it needs for its growth, and this is at the rate of more than 300 tons of water for each and every ton of dry matter produced on the land, and, second, of adding fertility to the soil, while it leaves it in better tilth. The danger in using this method lies in letting the green manure crop grow too long, especially should the early part of the season be dry, when it has a tendency to leave the upper soil too dry for the second crop to get a good start.

— Life is full of low bridges and open switches.



# OCTOBER, 10th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	• Day
40]	18th Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 22.		Days' length 11 hours 38 min.				
Sunday	1 Remigius	10	3 27	☾ 29	10 3	☿ sets 7 6		10 6 11 5	49 19	
Monday	2 C. Columbus	11	4 26	☾ 15	10 45	☿ sets 9 6		10 6 12 5	48 20	
Tuesday	3 Jairus	12	5 23	☾ 28	11 7	☾ Markab south 10 7		11 6 13 5	47 21	
Wednesd	4 Franciscus	1	sets	☾ 14	evening 18	☾ Altair south 7 3		11 6 15 5	45 22	
Thursday	5 Placidus	1	5 54	☾ 29	12 18	☿ ☿ Rigel rises 9 56		11 6 16 5	44 23	
Friday	6 Fides	2	6 17	☾ 14	12 53	Sirius rises 12 48		12 6 17 5	43 24	
Saturday	7 Amelia	3	6 56	☾ 26	1 47	☿ ☿ ☿ ris. 6 36		12 6 19 5	41 25	
41]	19th Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 9.		Days' length 11 hours 20 min.				
Sunday	8 Pelagius	3	7 39	☾ 12	2 40	☿ ☿ ☿ sets 6 42		12 6 20 5	40 26	
Monday	9 Dionysius	4	8 35	☾ 24	3 35	☿ ☿ ☿ sets 8 40		13 6 21 5	39 27	
Tuesday	10 Gereon	5	9 33	☾ 3	4 31	☿ ☿ ☿ Andromeda south 10 43		13 6 23 5	37 28	
Wednesd	11 Burkhard	6	10 40	☾ 15	5 28	☿ ☿ ☿ Algol south 1 45		13 6 24 5	36 29	
Thursday	12 Veritas	7	11 50	☾ 28	6 24	☿ ☿ ☿ Polaris south 11 53		13 6 25 5	35 30	
Friday	13 Coloman	8	morn.	☾ 9	7 19	☿ in ☿ Arcturus south 12 6		14 6 26 5	34 O.	
Saturday	14 Fortunata	9	1 39	☾ 29	8 12	☿ sets 6 23		14 6 27 5	33 2	
42]	20th Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 22.		Days' length 11 hours 2 min.				
Sunday	15 Hedwig	10	2 59	☾ 4	9 14	☿ sets 6 19		14 6 29 5	31 3	
Monday	16 Gallus	11	4 2	☾ 16	10 16	☿ in Hamel per. south 12 21		14 6 30 5	30 4	
Tuesday	17 Florentina	12	5 17	☾ 29	11 19	☿ ☿ sets 5 36		14 6 31 5	29 5	
Wednesd	18 St. Luke, ev.	1	rises	☾ 11	morn.	☿ ☿ sets 8 19		15 6 32 5	28 6	
Thursday	19 Ptolomy	2	5 34	☾ 23	12 27	Formal south 9 14		15 6 33 5	27 7	
Friday	20 Felicianus	2	6 17	☾ 4	1 32	Antares south 7 19		15 6 35 5	25 8	
Saturday	21 Ursula	3	7 6	☾ 16	2 23	☿ sets 6 10		15 6 36 5	24 9	
43]	21st Sunday after Trinity.			John. 4.		Days' length 10 hours 44 min.				
Sunday	22 Cordula	4	7 59	☾ 23	3 23	☿ sets 5 56	☾ in ☿	15 6 38 5	22 10	
Monday	23 Severinus	5	8 53	☾ 10	4 15	☿ ☿ ☿ in Aphe- lion ☾ enters ☾		16 6 39 5	21 11	
Tuesday	24 Salome	6	9 55	☾ 22	5 57	* rises 6 19		16 6 40 5	20 12	
Wednesd	25 Crispin	6	10 55	☾ 4	5 51	☿ ☿ ☿ Arietis south 11 44		16 6 41 5	19 13	
Thursday	26 Amandus	7	11 53	☾ 16	6 36	☿ ☿ ☿ a Librae		16 6 42 5	18 14	
Friday	27 Sabina	8	morn.	☾ 29	7 18	☿ ☿ sets 5 31		16 6 44 5	16 15	
Saturday	28 Simon Jud.	9	1 27	☾ 12	7 59	☿ in apo. ☿ sets 5 56		16 6 45 5	15 16	
44]	22d Sunday after Trinity.			Matth. 13.		Days' length 10 hours 23 min.				
Sunday	29 Zwinglius	9	2 19	☾ 25	8 41	☿ ☿ ☿ sets 5 31		16 6 46 5	14 17	
Monday	30 Serapion	10	3 14	☾ 11	9 23	☿ sets 7 20		16 6 47 5	13 18	
Tuesday	31 Reformation	11	4 13	☾ 24	10 6	Rigel rises 9 14		16 6 48 5	12 19	



# October has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 4th, at 2 o'clock 14 min. in the afternoon; changeable.

First quarter the 12th, at 1 o'clock 9 min. in the morning; frosty.

Full moon the 18th, at 5 o'clock 4 min. in the evening; pleasant.

Last quarter the 25th, at 4 o'clock 40 min. in the morning; rain.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d pleasant, warm. 3d, 4th, 5th changeable. 6th, 7th, 8th rain. 9th, 10th, 11th cool. 12th, 13th frosty. 14th, 15th clear. 16th, 17th rain. 18th, 19th, 20th pleasant. 21st, 22d warm. 23d, 24th cloudy. 25th, 26th, 27th rain. 28th, 29th, 30th pleasant, cold. 31st clear.

## SUPREME COURT—at Pittsburgh

### Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	2 M'Kean	2 Carbon	9
Fulton	2 Wayne	2 Lackawanna	16
Luzerne	2 Montgomery	2 York	16
Allegheny	2 Greene	9 Pike	16
Blair	2 Northampton	9 Chester	30
Snyder	2		

## The Farm and Happiness.

Many farmers fail to appreciate their opportunities for happiness, and of all men they are the most miserable. True happiness consists, in a large measure, of satisfaction and contentment, and if it can be found anywhere it can be found on the farm. To him who loves plants and animals, what work is more agreeable than farm work? A good, fair income is essential to happiness, and in these times that we are disposed to call "hard times," farming holds its own with all other employments.

But happiness can be found only by him who naturally takes to farming, who loves farm life, and surely no one else should ever degrade such a noble occupation by calling himself a farmer. Those who were not cut out for farmers, and who have done nothing but growl and grumble with their lot ever since they began business, who have been dragging us down all these years by discouraging words, to them, I say, "Get out of the business at once; go to the shops and business houses of the city and earn your bread. We do not need you upon the farm." Only those are needed upon the farm who really love farm life. There is true happiness for me in farming, because in it I am associated with life—things that will grow and develop.



## A Devoted Pigeon.

In the animal kingdom there are many strong examples of mother love, and the birds are particularly noted for displaying it. A remarkable instance of this maternal instinct was recently noticed near Elwood, Indiana. A mother pigeon whose young one had mysteriously disappeared searched unceasingly for weeks for the little one, and one day she was seen flying violently against the side of a frame building in the city.

Each time she came in contact with the house she chipped off a small bit of wood with her bill. For nearly two days the old bird kept this practice up, often during that time falling exhausted from the repeated shocks and fatigue. In the afternoon of the second day she pecked a hole in the wall, the wood of which was old and soft from the weather. This hole was large enough to admit a man's hand, and through this the mother bird went and came.

Every time she entered she carried grain or seeds or grass. Some curious people investigated the hole while she was absent, and there they found the little lost pigeon, just below the hole, wedged in between the weather boards. For two days more the bird continued to bring the little one food, and would stay fluttering near the hole, chirruping and trying to cheer the little prisoner up. Many times it entered and seemed to be trying to extricate its young one, but it could not succeed in doing so, try as it would. The prisoner had flown into the building, which was empty, and managed to get between the weather-boarding, near the top of the inside. Falling a considerable distance, it lodged in the narrow space, which did not permit it to use its wings in rising again. Its plaints had reached the mother and she, not being able to reach it from the inside, had cut through from the out. An admiring man thrust his hand through the hole and brought out the fluttering young thing, to the great delight of the anxious mamma bird.

—The honeymoon generally ends where the burnt beefsteak begins.



# NOVEMBER, 11th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises. h m	SUN sets. h m	E. style
Wednesd	1 <i>All Saints</i>	11	5 19	8	10 52	Vega sets 12 28	16 6	50 5	10 20	
Thursday	2 <i>All Souls</i>	12	6 18	20	11 41	Algenib south 9 8	16 6	51 5	9 21	
Friday	3 Theophilus	12	sets	8	evening 24	3. $\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$ Polaris south 10 27	16 6	52 5	8 22	
Saturday	4 Charlotte	1	5 38	23	12 31	$\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$ $\delta$ $\zeta$ $\delta$ $\zeta$	16 6	53 5	7 23	

45] 23d Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 22. Days' length 10 hours 12 min.

Sunday	5 Malachi	2	6 29	9	1 29	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\zeta$ 7* south 12 59	16 6	54 5	6 24	
Monday	6 Leonard	3	7 30	24	2 26	$\delta$ $\eta$ $\zeta$ ♀ in $\gamma$ $\delta$ in $\delta$	16 6	56 5	4 25	
Tuesday	7 Engelbert	3	8 40	8	3 2	♂ sets 6 57	16 6	57 5	3 26	
Wednesd	8 Cecilia	4	9 44	22	4 20	$\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$ Regulat south 8 44	16 6	58 5	2 27	
Thursday	9 Theodore	5	10 54	6	5 15	Achernar south 10 16	16 6	59 5	1 28	
Friday	10 <i>Mart. Luther</i>	6	morn.	19	6 7	10. Markab south 7 40	16 7	0 5	0 29	
Saturday	11 <i>Melanchton</i>	7	12 48	1	6 57	♀ sets 5 29	16 7	1 4	59 30	

46] 24th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 9. Days' length 9 hours 56 min.

Sunday	12 Jonas	8	1 46	13	7 48	$\delta$ in per. ♀ gr. Hel. lat. south	16 7	2 4	58 31	
Monday	13 Winebert	9	2 58	26	8 39	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\zeta$ $\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$	16 7	3 4	57 N.	
Tuesday	14 Levin	10	4 17	8	9 30	$\delta$ ♀ $\mu$ $\zeta$ ♂ sets 6 32	15 7	4 4	56 2	
Wednesd	15 Leopold	11	5 20	20	10 23	Altair sets 10 46	15 7	5 4	55 3	
Thursday	16 Ottomar	12	6 24	2	11 18	$\delta$ ♀ $\gamma$ $\zeta$ gr. dist. east	15 7	6 4	54 4	
Friday	17 Alpheus	1	rises	15	morn.	17. Spica rises	15 7	7 4	53 5	
Saturday	18 Gelasius	2	5 46	28	12 49	♀ sets 5 37	15 7	8 4	52 6	

47] 25th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 24. Days' length 9 hours 42 min.

Sunday	19 <i>Elizabeth</i>	3	6 41	7	1 58	$\delta$ $\psi$ $\zeta$ Sirius rises 9 57 in $\gamma$	14 7	9 4	51 7	
Monday	20 Amos	3	7 41	19	2 55	Fomal south 7 8	14 7	10 4	50 8	
Tuesday	21 <i>Off. V. Mary</i>	4	8 40	3	3 44	♂ sets 6 8	14 7	11 4	49 9	
Wednesd	22 Alphonsus	4	9 39	15	4 29	Orion rises 7 32 $\odot$ enters $\gamma$	14 7	12 4	48 10	
Thursday	23 Clement	5	10 35	29	5 13	Andromeda so. 8 4	13 7	13 4	47 11	
Friday	24 Chrisogenes	6	11 33	8	5 44	7* south 11 39	13 7	14 4	46 12	
Saturday	25 Catharine	7	morn.	21	6 35	25. $\odot$ in apo. ♀ sets 5 34	13 7	14 4	46 13	

48] 26th Sunday after Trinity. Matth. 25. Day's length 9 hours 30 min.

Sunday	26 Conrad	8	1 39	4	7 16	♂ stationary $\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$	12 7	15 4	45 14	
Monday	27 Josaphat	8	2 1	18	7 59	$\delta$ ♀ $\mu$ $\zeta$ Rigel rises 6 25	12 7	16 4	44 15	
Tuesday	28 Guntherus	9	3 1	2	8 44	♂ sets 5 43	12 7	17 4	43 16	
Wednesd	29 Saturn	10	4 1	16	9 31	Arcturus rises 2 34	11 7	17 4	43 17	
Thursday	30 <i>St. Andrew</i>	11	5 6	1	10 23	$\delta$ $\mu$ $\zeta$ $\delta$ $\gamma$ $\zeta$	11 7	18 4	42 18	

JUPITER is on the 13th in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.



# November has 30 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 3d, at 5 o'clock 26 min. in the morning; rain.

First quarter the 10th, at 8 o'clock 34 min. in the forenoon; rain.

Full moon the 17th, at 5 o'clock 18 min. in the morning; rain.

Last quarter the 25th, at 1 o'clock 34 min. in the morning; frosty.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st, 2d cold. 3d, 4th, 5th foggy, rain. 6th, 7th, 8th pleasant. 9th cloudy. 10th, 11th, 12th rain. 13th, 14th clear. 15th, 16th changeable. 17th rain. 18th, 19th, 20th pleasant, cool. 21st, 22d warm. 23d changeable. 24th, 25th frosty. 26th warm. 27th, 28th changeable. 29th, 30th rain or snow.

## General Election

SUPREME COURT—at Philadelphia

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Schuylkill	6 Wyoming	13 Perry	20
Cumberland	6 Lehigh	13 Lancaster	20
Philadelphia	6 Cameron	13 Luzerne	20
Crawford	13 Erie	13 Centre	27
Susquehanna	13 Clarion	13 Venango	27
Adams	13 Washington	13 Tioga	27
Westmoreland	13 Bedford	20 Lycoming	27
Mifflin	13 Elk	20	

## Rural Telephones.

The state of Illinois has been foremost during the past year in the construction of rural telephones, and farmers are realizing the value of this great convenience. The system is constructed on a cheap and substantial plan, each farmer contributing poles and also aiding in the setting and hauling, while an experienced man puts the machines in place. It is said that one system in the state embraces nearly 100 instruments, with two central stations. The value of the system is at once apparent, says Rural New Yorker in this connection. The farmer can order anything they need without leaving home, and the merchants arrange for delivery of goods at regular periods, mail being delivered at the same time. With telephone service, good roads and regular delivery of mail and supplies there is no need to complain of the isolation of country life.

—To make glue waterproof soak it in water until soft, then melt it in linseed oil, assisted with a gentle heat. This glue is not acted upon by water or dampness.



## Psalm CXI.

I will give thanks unto the Lord with my whole heart, secretly among the faithful, and in the congregation.

The works of the Lord are great, sought out of all them that have pleasure therein.

His work is worthy to be praised and had in honour, and his righteousness endureth for ever.

The merciful and gracious Lord hath so done his marvellous works, that they ought to be had in remembrance.

He hath given meat unto them that fear him; he shall ever be mindful of his covenant.

He hath showed his people the power of his works, that he may give them the heritage of the heathen.

The works of his hands are verity and judgment; all his commandments are true.

They stand fast for ever and ever, and are done in truth and equity.

He sent redemption unto his people; he hath commanded his covenant for ever; holy and reverend is his Name.

The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom; a good understanding have all they that do thereafter; the praise of it endureth for ever.

## The Gift of Love.

It is in loving, not in being loved, the heart is blest;

It is in giving, not in seeking gifts, we find our quest.

If thou art hungry, lacking heavenly food, give hope and cheer;

If thou art sad and wouldst be comforted, stay sorrow's tear.

Whatever be thy longing or thy need, that do thou give;

So shall thy soul be fed, and thou, indeed, shalt truly live.



# DECEMBER, 12th Month.

Weeks and Days.	Remarkable Days.	H. w. h	Moon R. & S. h m	Moons Place.	Moon south.	Miscellaneous Particulars.	SUN fast m	SUN rises h m	SUN sets h m	O. style
Friday	1 Longinus	12	6 11	 13	11 18	 $\sin \Omega$ $\Upsilon$ ris. 6 2	11 7	19 4	4 11	9
Saturday	2 Candidus	1	sets	 29	evening 17	 2. $\odot$ $\Upsilon$ <small>Polaris south 8 33</small>	10 7	19 4	4 12	0
49] 1st Sunday in Advent. Matth. 21. Days' length 9 hours 20 min.										
Sunday	3 Fr. Xavier	2	5 17	 12	12 16	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$ $\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$ $\sin \Omega$	10 7	20 4	4 20	21
Monday	4 Barbara	2	6 30	 25	1 15	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$ $\Upsilon$ sets 5 45	10 7	20 4	4 22	22
Tuesday	5 Abigail	3	7 31	 10	2 13	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$ Inferior $\Upsilon$	9 7	21 4	4 39	23
Wednesday	6 St. Nicholas	4	8 44	 22	3 10	$\Upsilon$ in Perihelion $\delta \delta \Upsilon$	9 7	21 4	4 39	24
Thursday	7 Agathon	5	9 51	 8	4 4	$\Upsilon$ in per. $\Upsilon$ sets 5 12	8 7	22 4	4 38	25
Friday	8 Conc. V. M.	6	10 6	 21	4 56	 $\Upsilon$ rises 5 33	8 7	22 4	4 38	26
Saturday	9 Joachim	6	morn.	 3	5 45	 9.7* south 10 36	8 7	23 4	4 37	27
50] 2d Sunday in Advent. Luke 21. Days' length 9 hours 14 min.										
Sunday	10 Judith	7	1 26	 15	6 35	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ in Aphelion	7 7	23 4	4 37	28
Monday	11 Barsabas	8	2 2	 28	7 25	$\Upsilon$ sets 5 56	7 7	23 4	4 37	29
Tuesday	12 Ottilia	9	3 7	 10	8 16	Aldebaren se. 11 2	6 7	24 4	4 36	30
Wednesday	13 Lucy	10	4 14	 22	9 9	$\Upsilon$ sets 4 51	6 7	24 4	4 36	D.
Thursday	14 Nicasius	11	5 19	 9	10 6	$\Upsilon$ rises 5 13	5 7	24 4	4 36	2
Friday	15 Ignatius	12	6 26	 21	11 2	$\Upsilon$ stationary	5 7	25 4	4 35	3
Saturday	16 Ananias	1	rises	 6	morn.	 16.8 <small>gr. Hel. lat. no.</small> $\sin \Omega$	4 7	25 4	4 35	4
51] 3d Sunday in Advent. Matth. 11. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.										
Sunday	17 Lazarus	1	5 1	 18	12 45	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$ $\delta \Upsilon$ $\odot$	4 7	25 4	4 35	5
Monday	18 Arnold	2	6 25	 0	1 35	$\Upsilon$ sets 6 8	3 7	25 4	4 35	6
Tuesday	19 Abraham	3	7 26	 12	2 22	Vega sets 9 27	3 7	25 4	4 35	7
Wednesday	20 Emberday	4	8 27	 25	3 7	Regulus rises 9 23	2 7	25 4	4 34	8
Thursday	21 St. Thomas	4	9 24	 5	3 49	$\odot$ ent. $\Upsilon$ Winter com. Shortest Day	2 7	26 4	4 35	9
Friday	22 Beata	5	10 20	 18	4 31	$\Upsilon$ in apo. $\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ sets 4 53	1 7	25 4	4 35	10
Saturday	23 Dagobert	6	11 16	 6	5 11	Markab sets 11 41	1 7	25 4	4 35	11
52] 4th Sunday in Advent. John. 1. Days' length 9 hours 10 min.										
Sunday	24 Adam, Eve	6	morn.	 18	5 52	 24. Orion rises 5 10	7 25	4 35	12	12
Monday	25 Christmas	7	12 56	 12	6 35	$\Upsilon$ gr. dist. $\Upsilon$ rises west 5 41	7 25	4 35	13	13
Tuesday	26 Stephen	8	1 46	 26	7 21	7* south 9 19	1 7	25 4	4 35	14
Wednesday	27 John, Evan.	9	2 46	 10	8 10	Rigel south 10 42	1 7	25 4	4 35	15
Thursday	28 H. Innocents	10	3 53	 22	9 2	$\Upsilon$ sets 6 33	2 7	25 4	4 35	16
Friday	29 Noah	10	4 56	 9	9 59	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ rises 4 32	2 7	25 4	4 35	17
Saturday	30 David	11	5 57	 21	10 58	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ $\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$	3 7	24 4	4 36	18
53] Sunday after Christmas. Luke 2. Days' length 9 hours 12 min.										
Sunday	31 Sylvester	12	6 53	 9	11 58	$\delta \Upsilon$ $\Upsilon$ <small>Sirius south 12 1</small> $\sin \Omega$ $\Upsilon$	3 7	20 4	4 36	19

SATURN is on the 17th in Conjunction with the Sun, and cannot be seen.



# December has 31 Days.

## MOON'S PHASES, &c.

New moon the 2d, at 7 o'clock 47 min. in the evening; frosty, snow.

First quarter the 9th, at 4 o'clock 2 min. in the evening; pleasant, mild.

Full moon the 16th, at 8 o'clock 31 min. in the evening; snow.

Last quarter the 24th, at 10 o'clock 57 min. in the evening; pleasant, frosty.

## Probable State of the Weather.

1st changeable. 2d, 3d snow. 4th, 5th, 6th clear, cold. 7th, 8th, 9th mild. 10th, 11th, 12th cloudy. 13th, 14th warm. 15th, 16th, 17th snow. 18th, 19th pleasant. 20th, 21st mild. 22d, 23th changeable. 24th, 25th pleasant, frosty. 26th, 27th cloudy. 28th, 29th snow. 30th, 31st cold.

## Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas.

Philadelphia	4 Butler	4 Monroe	11
Bucks	4 Beaver	4 Berks	11
Armstrong	4 Cambria	4 Huntingdon	11
Indiana	4 Warren	4 Clearfield	11
Bradford	4 Wayne	4 Somerset	11
Allegheny	4 Montgomery	4 Montour	18
Fayette	4 Lebanon	11 Pike	18
Franklin	4 Snyder	11 Union	18
Delaware	4 Northampton	11 Potter	18
Columbia	4 Jefferson	11 Forest	18
Juniata	4 Sullivan	11 Lawrence	18
Northumberland	4 M'Kean	11	

## Christmas Carol.

The earth has grown old with its burden of care,  
But at Christmas it always is young.

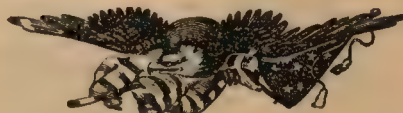
The heart of the jewel burns lustrous and fair  
And its soul full of music breaks forth on the air  
When the song of the angels is sung.

It is coming, old earth, it is coming to-night!

On the snowflakes which cover the sod  
The feet of the Christ child fall gentle and white,  
And the voice of the Christ child tells out with delight  
That mankind are the children of God.

On the sad and the lonely, the wretched and poor,  
The voice of the Christ child shall fall  
And to every blind wanderer open the door  
Of a hope that he dared not to dream of before,  
With a sunshine of welcome for all.

The feet of the humblest may walk in the field  
Where the feet of the holiest have trod.  
This, this is the marvel to mortals revealed  
When the silvery trumpets of Christmas have pealed,  
That mankind are the children of God.



## Battle Hymn of the Republic.

Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the  
Lord;

He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath  
are stored;

He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift  
sword:

His truth is marching on.

I have seen Him in the watchfires of a hundred circling  
camps;

They have builded Him an altar in the evening dews and  
damps;

I have read His righteous sentence by the dim and flar-  
ing lamps;

His day is marching on.

I have read a fiery gospel writ in burnished rows of  
steel:

"As ye deal with my contempters, so with you my grace  
shall deal;

Let the Hero, born of woman, crush the serpent with his  
heel,

Since God is marching on."

He has sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call  
retreat;

He is sifting out the hearts of men before His judgment-  
seat;

Ohi be swift, my soul, to answer Him! be jubilant, my  
feet!

Our God is marching on.

In the beauty of the lilies Christ was born across the sea,  
With a glory in His bosom that transfigures you and me;  
As He died to make men holy, let us die to make men  
free,

While God is marching on.





A PARTY OF PROSPECTORS AT  
THE FOOT OF CHILCOOT PASS

## THE KLONDIKE GOLD FIELDS.

In the summer of 1896 information reached the United States of a discovery of a great gold field on the branches of the Yukon River. The territory was at first supposed to be in Alaska, but later information showed it to be just over the border in the Northwest Territory under the dominion of Canada. The discovery was made by American prospectors from Alaska in the summer of 1896, but the Arctic winter shut off communication with the outside world, and nearly a year had elapsed before the adventurers of the United States heard of it. Great excitement followed; but the difficulties of getting to the scene of the discoveries — the Klondike region — and the certain hardships that would be encountered near the Arctic circle prevented such a rush as would have followed the announcement of a similar find in a more hospitable country. Almost fabulous stories of fortunes made in a month were told, and do not seem to have been greatly exaggerated. As many people as could get transportation started for the gold fields — between 5000 and 10,000 — and many more prepared to start in the spring of 1898. Many speculative companies were also formed in

the East, ostensibly to develop the gold fields. The region is reached by steamers up the Yukon River, or overland via Chilcoot Pass from Sitka—a difficult and dangerous route. All provisions have to be transported, as the country is extremely inhospitable. The center and capital of the Klondike region is Dawson City, 1900 miles from St. Michael's at the mouth of the Yukon River.

At the opening of spring 1898 it was estimated that upwards of two hundred thousand men and women in the United States were on their way to seek their fortune in the Klondike. Already many thousands are nearing the land of promise in the frozen North. Dawson City is crowded with gold seekers who have been waiting for months for an opportunity to get into the gold-laden district, and expeditions are being fitted out in almost every city in the country.

In the ranks of the army will march men who have been equipped to walk in almost every path of life. College men will form a large contingent; there will be ministers, merchants, artists, laborers, mechanics, lawyers, doctors and in fact men of every profession and calling.



# Agricultural Almanac.

Many expeditions are forming in the whole chain of cities extending clear across the continent. What was at first thought last year would be a migration of a few hundred of adventurous prospectors promises to be a wholesale movement of hundreds of thousands.

The government officials realize more than ever now their responsibility in the prevailing Alaska boom. Efforts for relief which were for a time relaxed are now being made anew. As one courier after another makes his way over the passes bringing official information, the seriousness of the situation there is recognized. It is now known to a certainty that only seven per cent. of the people who went in last year have made a living. All along the rivers and the trails leading over the passes are scattered destitute men. The inevitable consequence is that men driven to desperation are banding together for the purpose of robbery.

The government is now aware that something more than the establishment of an army post at a given point is necessary. Some such police system must be adopted as that which is in force in Canada along the whole American border. The necessity of organized government to control the turbulent masses is receiving the attention of Congress.

It is thought that the government will put staunch fort steam launches on the rivers and keep up a constant patrol of the principal lines of travel. In addition to this, small detachments of soldiery detailed on police duty will be distributed along all the land routes.

At St. Paul the Klondike rush is an every day affair. Hundreds, and sometimes thousands, of gold seekers a day pass through there en route for Puget Sound and Alaskan points. The railroad companies have so systematized the transfer of these passengers to the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Roads that it is now handled like ordinary traffic.

The steamer service has been doubled and tripled but there are still the same scenes of rush, crush and angry, excited men crowding for a berth or foothold on every outgoing ship. Steamship rates have gone up, but that makes no difference. Although it is still many weeks before these men can hope to make their way over Chilkoot Pass and into the actual gold fields, still they are bound to go as far as possible now, to Dyea, Skaguay or Juneau and get into line for the Klondike rush as soon as the spring breaks over the northern mountains.

## Apple Tree Borers.

When the borer has entered a tree it may be cut out or destroyed with a pointed wire, but it cannot always be reached in any way. The female may be prevented from laying her eggs on the tree by covering it with strong alkaline washes, as strong lye, soft soap, etc. Dr. Lintner recommends a wash made as follows: Into a gallon of common soft soap thinned with a pailful of hot soft water, a pound of crude carbolic acid is stirred. To this is added, after it has stood for a day or so, 30 gallons of cold water, making a barrel of liquid. This material is to be brushed over the trees from the surface of the ground up for at least two feet. The wash should be applied about the middle of June or a little earlier, and the trunk must be kept well covered with the wash during June and July. A simple remedy is described in the *Country Gentleman*: Fold a newspaper three or four thicknesses, remove the earth at the foot of the tree two or three inches deep and wrap the paper from the bottom about the stem for at least a foot above the ground, crushing the paper in so as to fit all depressions where the insect might creep in. Tie all tightly with a string, frail enough to break when the stem shall expand in midsummer or later, and bring the earth back and tramp it in at the foot of the tree. This simple plan I have followed for some six seasons, and no borer has entered a tree thus guarded. The wrap should be put on early in May and need never be touched thereafter until the same time the ensuing spring, when the protection is renewed.

## How to Reduce Bones.

The fertilizer dealers first steam the bones under high pressure for several hours, after which they are easily crushed and ground. Rural New Yorker explains that some farmers steam them in stout wooden chests with steam from a boiler used for other purposes. Those who cannot do this may burn the bones or pack them in wood ashes. To burn them, make a pile of wood with the bones scattered through it, and burn the whole thing down to ash. In burning all the nitrogen is lost, or about one-third of the total value. To "reduce" with wood ashes, pack in boxes or barrels with a layer of ashes, then one of bones, then another of ashes, and so on to the top. Keep the whole wet with water or liquid manure. In about 3 months the bones will be soft enough to smash.



# Agricultural Almanac.

## ANECDOTES.

### The Rat and the Cat.

Cliff is a "Vehginyeh niggah, sah," and he always has a story ready instead of an excuse when he fails from duty. He failed to come to time on the payment of a bill for three dollars and twenty-five cents. When the matter was forcibly brought to his attention and he was told to recollect that he had promised to pay on a certain date, he made no excuse, but told this story:

"Down in Vehginyeh, sah, dere wuz a big gray rat what done sell inter a bar'l o' whiskey, sah.

"Now, dis yere rat done think his time come foh shuah. He swum en paddled 'bout in dat good drink until he wuz losin' his bref. He wuz jes' 'bout ter give up. He sez, sezze, ter himse'f, 'Marse Rat, you's done; you's a dead rat foh shuah. 'Pears ter me yeh mout's well say yeh pra'rs.'

'Jes den up pops Marse Cat en peers ober de bar'l.

"Hey, dar, Marse Rat, you's 'bout likely to be a cohpsse in a few minutes'.

"K'rect, Marse Cat," gasped de rat, who wuz mighty weak 'bout dis time.

"Now, Marse Rat, 'low me ter make a prop'sition. What'll yeh do ef I done help yeh out'n dis yere heap o' trouble?"

"Marse Rat peeks up some little. 'Marse Cat,' he say, 'on me honah as a Vehginyeh rat, sah, I'll done 'low yer ter eat meh in hoff en honah, sah.'

"Dat's a bahgain, sah," says Marse Cat, en he hooks out Marse Rat en lays him, weak en shibbering', on de flo'. Marse Rat he was mighty wet en soaked, en Marse Cat he think he 'low him ter dry out 'foah eatin' of him.

"Bimeby Marse Cat he begin to nod, en he drap off ter slêep. Dis wuz Marse Rat's 'tunity. He picks hisse'f up en moseys off inter his hole en wuz home wif his family.

"By dis time Marse Cat he done wake up.

"No Marse Rat. Den Marse Cat he done grow mad all ober. He march ober ter Marse Rat's home, en he knock on de doah.

"Who's dar?" asks Marse Rat.

"Me, Marse Cat. You come right out'n dar en lemme eat yeh. Yeh promised me on yeh honah as a Vehginyeh rat, sah.'

"Dat's k'rect,' Marse Rat he done answer, 'but I 'fuses to come out'n yere en be et up. I prefuhs, sah, ter stay heah, sah.'

"'Didn't yeh, on yeh honah as a Vehginyeh rat, sah, promise yeh life, sah, ter lemme eat yeh, sah?' says Marse Cat, very 'dignant-like.

"'Yes, sah, I did, sah,' answered Marse Rat, 'but yeh mus' reckerleck dat I was in licker at de time, sah'."

### Hired Webster.

Of course Webster was in demand by those who could afford to pay for his services. A sharp Nantucket man is said to have got the better of the great defender of the Constitution in an amusing way, however. He had a small case which was to be tried at Nantucket, one week in June, and he pos'ted to Webster's office in great haste. It was a contest with a neighbor over a matter of considerable local interest, and his pride as a litigant was at stake. He told Webster the particulars and asked what he would charge to conduct the case.

"Why," said Webster, "you can't afford to hire me. I should have to stay down there the whole week and my fee would be more than the whole case is worth. I couldn't go down there for less than \$1,000. I could try every case on the docket as well as one, and it wouldn't cost any more, for one case would take my time for the entire week, anyway."

"All right, Mr. Webster," quickly responded the Nantucketer. "Here's your \$1,000. You come down and I'll fix it so you can try every case."

Webster was so amused over this proposition that he kept his word. He spent the entire week in Nantucket, and appeared on one side or the other in every case that came up for hearing. The shrewd Nantucketer hired Daniel Webster out to all his friends who were in litigation and received in return about \$1,500, so that he got Webster's services for nothing and made a good profit to boot.

If that man was alive in these days of trusts and syndicates he would probably be at the head of a legal trust, controlling the services of all the big lawyers of the country.

*Not Breaking the Sabbath.*—"Dot coat is yours for \$10, mein freindt. Take him along."

"How is this, Sondheim? I thought you didn't do business on Saturday. Isn't this your Sunday?"

"Mein friendt, to sell you a coat like dot for \$10 vas no peesness; dot vas sharity."



# Agricultural Almanac.

## The Kitten and the Pelican.

Behind a big, old-fashioned house, in a large city, there lived a large pelican. The bird was allowed the liberty of the yard, around which he would walk sedately. He could not fly far, and he had lived there so long that he seemed content to stay.

One day, when the pelican was taking his morning exercise, a little kitten from a neighbor's yard came strolling along the fence. When she first saw the big bird her eyes opened in wonder, her tail grew big, and her hair stood out. But presently, as the pelican did not hurt her, she became used to him, and jumped down into the yard to investigate.

Now, whether the pelican happened to be in a lively mood, and wanted a game of play with somebody, or whether he remembered the way his father used to catch fish by throwing them up in the air and catching them again, while he was a little nestling and lived in a tree beside a river, I don't know. But the pelican picked up the little kitten, and giving it a toss in the air, opened its huge mouth as if to catch it as it came down.

Puss seemed to think it was rather good fun. With a quick motion she turned over, and came to the ground on her feet. Then she scampered around Mr. Pelican's legs, nearly upsetting him. He turned, made another grab at the little cat, and gave her another toss. Down came kitty again, landing safely on the grass, not at all frightened at this new rough companion. She seemed to enter into the sport of the thing, and stood still to be tossed as if she rather liked it.

The pelican got tired first. His master came out of the house with a good dinner of fish for him. He picked up a fish, gave it a toss, and caught and swallowed it. Puss, who was looking on with open eyes, came in for a share of the pelican's dinner, and they have been the best of friends ever since.

*Her Nose, Also.*—She was a bride of only three short months, but she had her troubles and naturally made a confidante of her mother.

"My dear child," said the mother, "if you would have neither eyes nor ears when your husband comes home late from the club you might be happier."

"Perhaps so," answered the young wife, with an air of weariness, "but what am I to do with my nose?"

## A Box of Hornets.

A professional man in St. Louis, who was accustomed during the summer months to have his fruit sent him by express from his farm, in Central Missouri, was much annoyed one season by the pilferings of baggagemen. No matter how carefully his choice peaches or pears were boxed, the packages were sure to be broken into and despoiled with a free hand. He stood the loss without a murmur for several weeks, when, having noticed that the boxes that came in express car No. 37 were rather worse robbed than those shipped in other cars, he decided to mete out a little righteous retribution.

Three or four days later he received a notification that an express package, addressed to him, was coming in car No. 37, and would reach the city about noon. He went to the station to meet the train, and when it came in, he took a position near the express car and watched.

He had not long to wait. A man whose head and face were swollen beyond recognition came to the door of the car. He was pulling after him in the most careful manner a box that bore marks of having been opened and hastily nailed up again.

"Handle that mighty careful, Jim," he said to the boy with the truck. "For all you know it may have—"

"Sufferin' Job!" interrupted the boy. "What's the matter, Swipsey?"

"Nothing," shortly replied the baggageman. "Be mighty careful how you handle that package. That's all I've got to say to you. Stand out of the way. I'm going to throw this trunk."

The story soon leaked out. Following the instructions he had received, the manager of the farm, by a little cautious night work, captured a hornets' nest, boxed it up, and shipped it on that particular car, in lieu of the peaches that the box was supposed to contain.

*Quiet and Repose at Last.*—Dingley was contemplating the purchase of a country place and had driven his wife out to look at it.

"How do you like it?" he asked.

"Oh, I'm delighted: its beauty fairly renders me speechless," she rejoined.

"That settles it," rejoined Dingley, "I'll buy it this afternoon and we'll move out to-morrow."



# Agricultural Almanac.

## THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

—Breakfast Roll. Breakfast roll makes a pleasant change in the menu, and it can be prepared the day before. Take one pound of lean veal that has been partly cooked. Add one pound of sweet fat pork and chop the meats together until very finely minced. Season with pepper, lemon juice and chopped parsley to taste. Add a small half cup of bread crumbs soaked in two tablespoonfuls of milk and a beaten egg. Make this mixture into a long roll and place it upon a greased paper in a baking pan. Scatter a very few browned crumbs over the top and add some bits of butter. Put a piece of greased paper over the top of the roll and place the pan in a moderate oven and cook from thirty to forty minutes. Have prepared a tomato sauce, and when the roll is baked place it upon a hot platter and pour the sauce around it.

—Chicken Salad. Place two well cleaned chickens in a kettle and cover with boiling water, add one tablespoonful of salt and two large onions, cover and cook till tender; remove from fire, and let the chickens cool in the liquor. When cold remove the chickens, separate the meat from the bones and cut the meat in small pieces. Clean two nice bunches of celery, cut off the green leaves and put the white stalks in a large pan of ice water; let it lie two hours, then cut the celery very fine and add it to the chicken, pour over half the mayonnaise mentioned below, mix it well together with two silver forks, then put it in two salad dishes, pour over the remaining mayonnaise and decorate the salads with hard boiled eggs and a border of young lettuce leaves.

—How to Guard Beauty. A clever writer says worry is a mortal enemy to beauty and charm of manner. This is undeniably true. Worry over the inevitable is not only a wrinkle inducer and frown instigator, but it is a senseless and wicked rebellion against what cannot be helped. Worry clouds the eyes, makes the voice sharp and impatient, puts hard lines about the mouth and destroys repose and gentleness of manner. Whatever is, is best. Therefore, one would best control one's feelings and learn as soon as possible to know that bright eyes, sweet voices and smiles about the mouth will add much to one's beauty and to one's circle of friends.

—Consomme Royale. The consomme a la Royale is a clear, golden soup garnished with stars and other figures in pale green and red royale paste. This paste is made of six yolks of eggs, an even saltspoonful of cayenne, a teaspoonful of salt and a cup of cream. Divide the mixture, tint half of it a delicate green with French vegetable green coloring liquid, which comes for this purpose, and the other half carmine. Pour the green paste in little buttered molds, in leaf form, and the red into star shapes, or any fancy molds not too large. Sit them in a pan of hot water to cook in the oven or on top of the stove until firm. When cold slip them out of their molds and slice them for the soup.

—Aunt Peggy's Apple Dumplings. One pint of flour, sifted with one teaspoon of baking powder, a piece of lard and butter mixed; the size of an egg; a pinch of salt, use enough water or milk to make a dough; divide the dough into six equal parts. Roll into long strips about three inches wide, have the apples sliced into thin pieces and roll in dough as you roll cinnamon buns; place in a deep baking pan. Then take half cup or white sugar, a teaspoon of butter; fill cup with boiling water, pour over dumplings. Bake in quick oven a delicate brown.

—Fatigued With Standing. Not only the saleswomen complain, but trained nurses often suffer from swollen feet, especially when they first go into hospitals. A powder which is much used in the German army for sifting into the shoes and stockings of the infantry soldiers might be of service. It consists of three parts of salicylic acid, ten parts of starch and eighty-seven parts of pulverized soapstone. This keeps the feet dry, prevents chafing, and heals any sore spots. The soapstone alone, without the other ingredients, has also been found useful, and soap alone will give relief, well rubbed over the sole of the stocking.

—Washing Silk. In washing silk there are four things to avoid — rubbing, wringing, soap and heat. Have the water lukewarm, make a lather with a little dissolved soap, if very dirty; if not, use bran water. Don't allow soap in a lump to come in contact with silk. Take hold of one end of the article and "swish" round and round till clean. Rinse in cold water to which has been added vinegar, one dessertspoonful to a quart. Place between dry clothes and squeeze, preferably through a machine. Shake well, to get rid of superfluous moisture, and iron at once through tissue paper with a warm iron.

—Mayonnaise. Put the yolks of eight eggs in a double boiler, add slowly half cupful oil while stirring constantly, then add half cupful of vinegar; place the double boiler over the fire, having water in the lower saucepan, stir until the contents thicken, remove at once and set aside, when cold add slowly while stirring constantly half cupful of oil more, then add one teaspoonful salt, two teaspoonfuls sugar; when this is well incorporated, add one teaspoonful English mustard or two table spoonful French mustard, add last one pint thick whipped cream measured before whipped.

—Planked Shad.—In shad the fat is in one especial part. To plank a shad in the ordinary stove oven, get a hickory or oak board, just the size of the oven floor, and an inch in thickness. Bake it thoroughly to season it. Then, when ready to use it, heat it smoking hot and place on it the shad, slit down the back and skin side down. Bake thirty minutes. Garnish with parsley and serve by slipping the board on to a Japanese tray and send board and tray to the table. Those having a gas stove can plank shad by placing it under the burner as well as before an open fire.

—Mulled Cider. Grate a half nutmeg into a quart of cider, and sweeten to your taste with loaf sugar. Set it over the fire, when it boils, take it off to cool. Beat up the yolks of four eggs, put them into a little cold cider, and mix them carefully with the hot, a little at a time. Then pour it backwards and forward till it looks fine and bright. Set it on the fire again till it is quite hot and pretty thick, then pour it again backwards several times and serve in chocolate cups with a long slice of bread toasted a nice light brown.

—Apple Salad. A pure apple salad, as distinguished from an apple and celery salad, is made with a half-dozen tart apples. These are cored, peeled and cut into very thin slices. The bottom of the glass dish is filled with a layer of these slices and a little powdered sugar and cinnamon sprinkled over them; then another layer of apples is added and more cinnamon and sugar until the apples are all used. A gill of sherry is poured over it and it is set in the ice-box for an hour before serving.

—Crullers. Butter the size of a walnut, one cup of sugar, three-quarter's cup of milk, two eggs, one and a half teaspoonful of baking powder; nutmeg, or cinnamon, and flour enough to roll nicely. Fry in very hot lard.



# Agricultural Almanac.

—Cream of Tomato Soup. Put one pint tomatoes on to stew, with a sprig of parsley, blade of mace: stew for ten or twelve minutes; put one quart good milk in to boil, rub two tablespoons flour with one large tablespoon butter; add this to milk when boiling, stirring constantly until it thickens; add one teaspoon sugar and a mite of soda to the tomatoes, then the milk; stir a few minutes. Do not put on the fire after mixing the milk.

—Reading aloud is a beautiful practice in the home circle, and medical authorities agree that it is a most invigorating exercise. Persons who have a tendency to pulmonary disease should methodically read aloud at stated intervals, and even recite or sing, using due caution as to posture, articulation and avoidance of excess.

—Corn Bread. Separate two eggs, add to the yolks a cup of milk, a tablespoon melted butter, and a half teaspoon salt. Stir in one cup corn meal and half a cup of corn flour. Beat thoroughly. Add a teaspoonful baking powder, then stir in the well beaten whites. Bake in a shallow pan in a moderate oven half an hour.

—Cream Cake. Mix two cups of sugar, one of butter, one of milk, three of flour, half a teaspoonful of carbonate of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar and the whites of four eggs. Bake this mixture in layers, and before serving the cake spread between each division some siffly whipped cream flavored with vanilla.

—To Remove Ink Stains. Wet the spot with water, then with a weak solution of sulphuric acid, then rinse with clear water. Cyanide of Potassium will remove indelible ink.

—Jelly Sauce. Melt one cupful of red currant jelly, one glass white wine and one teaspoonful of extract of raspberry.

—Orange Flower Custard. Beat the yolks of four eggs with 1½ ounces of powdered sugar and three-quarters of a pint of milk. Pour into a jug, and set this in a saucepan of warm water over the fire. Stir with a spoon while the mixture thickens. Flavor with orange-flower water.

—Sore Throat. Ammonia can be used with good effect in the case of slight sore throat. A little applied to the outside of the throat will draw out the soreness; and applied to the back of the neck will act as a counter-irritant, and relieve headache.

—Good Coffee. Mix three tablespoonsful of coffee with one-quarter of the white of an egg; pour over this enough cold water to cover and just let it come to a boil, then add three cups of boiling water and come to a boil. Serve at once.

—Beef Custard. To about a quarter of a pint of strong beef tea, flavored with a few drops of Worcestershire sauce, add a well-beaten egg and a pinch of pepper and salt. Pour this into a buttered breakfast cup, and steam until set.

—Apple Float. Stew and strain two large apples. When cold add a teaspoonful of sugar, and the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff. Serve at once.

—It is a mistake to buy a young chicken for stewing when an old fowl does quite as well, and is twice the size and also cheaper.

—Ducks' eggs can often be used with advantage in making custards, puddings, etc. They are larger, and the color and flavor are often richer.

—A little lemon juice or vinegar helps to keep cauliflower, artichokes and fish white while being boiled.

—Milk should always be brought slowly to the boil; it will then appear far more creamy.

## ANATOMY OF MAN'S BODY, AS SAID TO BE GOVERNED BY THE TWELVE CONSTELLATIONS.

### The Head and Face—♈ ARIES.

Arms,  
♊ GEMINI.

Heart,  
♌ LEO.

Reins,  
♎ LIBRA.

Thighs,  
♐ SAGITTARIUS.

Legs,  
♑ AQUARIUS.



Neck,  
♉ TAURUS,

Breast,  
♋ CANCER,

Bowels,  
♍ VIRGO.

Secrets,  
♏ SCORPIO.

Knees,  
♑ CAPRICORN.

### The Feet.—♓ PISCES.



**SHORT ALMANAC FOR THE YEAR 1899.**  
*Being the third after Leap Year, and the 123d of American Independence.*

	Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.		Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.		Sund.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.
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